Med
Biological & Medical Serials
194 D4

New Series. } APRIL, 1877. No. 4.
Vol. I. }

STORAGE

THE

# DETROIT MEDICAL JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Detroit Medical and Library Association,

EDITED FOR THE ASSOCIATION BY

*LEARTUS CONNOR, M. D., and JOHN J. MULHERON, M. D.*

ASSISTED BY

T. F. KERR, M. D., and E. A. CHAPOTON, M. D.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS—

The Medical Profession—Its Aim and Method. By Leartus Connor, M. D..... 241
Oxalate of Cerium in Nausea and Vomiting. By T. Curtis Smith, M. D..... 255
Poem read at Commencement of Detroit Medical College. By Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, D. D..... 257
A Case of Embolism affecting the Right Lung and Kidney—Recovery. By Dr. H. A. Cleland..... 264

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES—

Proceedings of the Northeastern District Medical Society..... 267
Detroit Medical and Library Association..... 270

CORRESPONDENCE—

Medical Gossip from Berlin..... 279

ABSTRACTS FROM EXCHANGES—

Practice of Medicine..... 285
Physiology..... 289
Surgery..... 294
Obstetrics..... 299

EDITORIAL—

Annual Meeting of the Alumni of the Detroit Medical College..... 301
Memoranda..... 308

BOOK NOTICES..... 310

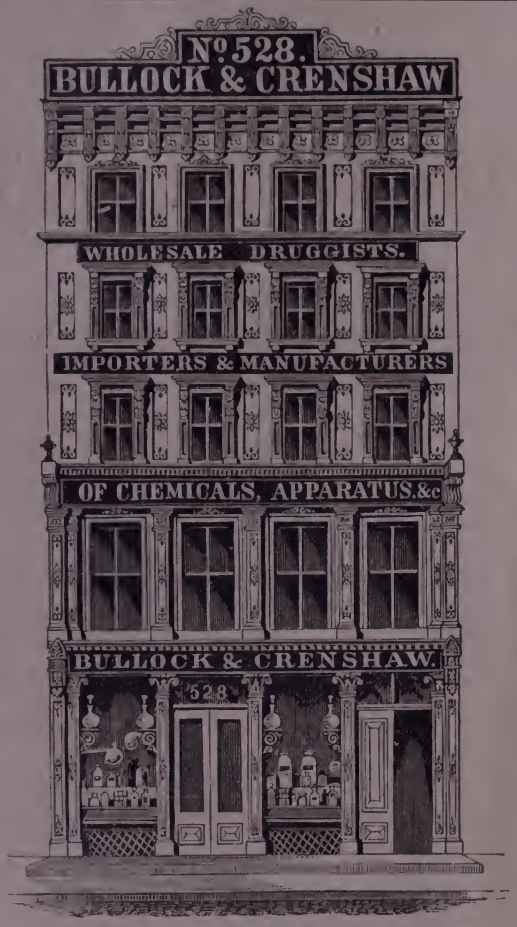
LIBRARY
FEB 20 1934
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

*E. B. SMITH & CO., Publishers,*

Corner of Fort and Griswold Streets, Detroit, Mich.

**$3.00 a year in advance, postage pre-paid. Single copies, 30c.**

MANUFACTURERS OF STRICTLY RELIABLE




Sugar-Coated Pills & Granules IN GREAT VARIETY.

PHILADELPHIA.

## BULLOCK & CRENSHAW'S

# Sugar Coated Pills & Granules,

ACCURATE, PERMANENT, SOLUBLE.

A paper written by Prof. JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, and read at the Annual Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in Boston, Sept., 1875, asserts that careful experiments made with fair samples of the best Pills in the market, demonstrated that of the three forms of "The ready-made Pills of our day," in general use, the SUGAR COATED PILLS are to be preferred in point of SOLUBILITY, next in order came the *Compressed Pills*, and lastly the *Gelatin Coated Pills*.

A full line of B. & C.'s Sugar Coated always kept in stock by the principal Druggists.

# FRANK INGLIS,

# PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST

## DETROIT.

I have one of the best SUPPOSITORY MOULDS in the market; by its use I can make Suppositories of a very nice shape and size (20 grains) in a very few minutes. I have also an Improved Wafer Machine and Wafers. In these Wafers can be put any bitter medicine, and the taste is completely covered.

*CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.'S ELIXIRS.*
*WYETH & BRO.'S COMPRESSED PILLS.*
*BUNTIN & ARMSTRONG'S ELIXIRS.*
*WYETH & BRO.'S ELIXIRS.*

**CASWELL, HAZARD & CO'S COD LIVER OIL PREPARATIONS, viz:**

*Pure Cod Liver Oil.*
*Cod Liver Oil, with Phosphate of Lime.*
" " " " *Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.*
" " " *Etherized.*
" " " *with Iodine, Bromine & Phosphorus.*
" " " *Iodo Ferrated.*

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours day and Night.

Physicians in the country, wishing Suppositories of any kind, can have them sent by express, C. O. D.

121–133 **FRANK INGLIS.**

# PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,

## MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

### DETROIT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

*Fluid and Solid Extracts,*
*Sugar Coated Pills,*
*Pure Concentrations,*
*Elixirs, Wines and Syrups,*
*Granulated Effervescing Salts*
*Pure Powdered Drugs,*
*Aqua Ammoniæ,*
*Spirits Nitre Dulc,*

*Chem. Pure Chloroform, Chemicals, etc., etc.*

---

We call special attention to the following articles lately added to our list:

**Fluid Extract Jaborandi.**
**Fluid Extract Damiana.**
**Fluid Extract Guarana.**
**Fluid Extract Eucalyptus Globulus,**
**Fluid Extract Grindelia Robusta.**
**Fluid Extract Bearsfoot,**
**Fluid Extract Calendula,**
**Fluid Extract Chestnut Leaves,**
**Fluid Extract Cotton Root Bark** (from the fresh root.)
**Fluid Extract Gelseminum** (from the fresh root.)
**Pills of Picrate Ammonium.** (Sugar Coated.)
**Brundage's Anti-Constipation Pills.** (Sugar Coated.)

---

☞ Send for dose, descriptive list and circulars, which will be forwarded on application.

Physicians who desire our preparations will please specify P., D. & Co. on their prescriptions.

Our list of manufactures can be obtained of the following Wholesale Druggists at manufacturers' rates:

---

**Depot in New York City, . - LEHN & FINK.**

---

R MACREADY & Co., Cincinnati.
ARTHUR PETER & CO., Louisville, Ky
BROWNING & SLOAN, Indianapolis
WHEELOCK, FINLEY & CO., N Orl'ns
GEO M DIXON, Dayton, Ohio.
GEO. A KELLY & CO., Pittsburg, Pa.
BENTON, MYERS & CO, Cleveland, O.
STRONG, COBB & CO., Cleveland, O.
REED, WILLIAMS & CO., Toledo, O.
MORRISSON, PLUMMER & CO, Chic'go
COLBURN, BIRKS & CO., Peoria, Ill.
GEO A. EDDY, Leavenworth, Kan.
J. W WOOD & CO., Kansas City, Mo.
J. DURBIN, Denver, Col.
GODBE, PITTS & CO., Salt Lake City.
KENYON, POTTER & CO., Syracuse.
FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO, Detroit.
SWIFT & DODDS, Detroit, Mich.

**EVANS, MERCER & CO., Montreal, AGENTS FOR CANADA.**

**PHYSICIANS** are solicited to order our goods either direct or through their druggist.

☞ A named sample of our manufactures, *not contraband of postal regulations*, mailed upon application.

CATALOGUES FREE BY MAIL.

ALL OF THE CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS EMPLOYED IN MEDICINE.

A Pocket Companion AND Memory Prompter. Invaluable to every Physician.

MAILED UPON RECEIPT OF THE PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

**HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE.**

OFFICE:— { CALLOWHILL STREET, CORNER OF MARSHALL, **PHILADELPHIA**

**PROPRIETORS OF PHENOL SODIQUE**

# E. B. SMITH & CO.'S

LIST OF

# NEW BOOKS.

**Any Book in this List sent post-paid on receipt of price.**

| | |
|---|---|
| The Electric Bath. Geo. M. Schweig, M. D. | $1 00 |
| Functions of the Brain. By David Ferrier | 3 50 |
| Anatomy of the Head. By Thos. Dwight | 2 50 |
| Attfield's Chemistry (new ed.) sheep | 3 25 |
| Geographical Distribution of Animals. By Alfred Russell Wallace. 2 vols. 8vo. Mapsand illustrations | 10 00 |
| Lessons in Electricity, at the Royal Institution, 1875–76. By John Tyndall | 1 00 |

PUBLIC, PRIVATE and SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES Supplied at the lowest rates. Catalogues sent free on application.

E. B. SMITH & CO., Moffat Block.

DETROIT, MICH.

# SAVORY & MOORE,

143, NEW BOND ST
LONDON.

Beg to call the attention of the Profession to some of their important preparations, of which the purity and strength are guaranteed.

**PANCREATIC EMULSION.**
The approved remedy for Consumption; also where wasting, loss of power of Digestion and Assimilation are prominent symptoms.

**PANCREATINE WINE AND POWDER.**
For digesting Cod Liver Oil, solid Fat, and Food generally. The Wine and Cod Liver Oil readily form an Emulsion when shaken together in equal proportions.

**BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,**
as supplied to the Royal Families of England and Russia, supplying the highest amount of Nourishment in the most Digestible and Convenient form.

**DATURA TATULA,** for Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis
prepared in Cigarettes and all other forms for Smoking or Inhalation. Highly commended by all who have prescribed it.

**SAVORY & MOORE'S DISCS. A New Medium**
for HYPODERMIC ADMINISTRATION. The following are now ready in small tubes, separately, or in cases containing half a dozen tubes:—
Apomorphia. Atropia Sulph., Strychnia, Ergotine, Morphia, &c.; Also,

**OPHTHALMIC DISCS.** Atropised, Calabarised, &c.
Originated by Messrs. SAVORY & MOORE, and which have now been in general use in all parts of the world for the last 20 years.

*Patented for both Europe and United States.*

FOR SALE BY THE LEADING DRUGGISTS IN AMERICA.

---

# LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL

BROOKLYN, KINGS CO., N. Y.

The **COLLEGIATE YEAR** in this institution embraces a READING and RECITATION TERM, and a REGULAR TERM OF LECTURES.

The READING and RECITATION TERM will commence the first week in October, and close at the commencement of the Regular Term.

The REGULAR TERM will open the first week in March, and close the last week in June following. For Circulars address—

Sept.—1y. DEAN or REGISTRAR.

---

## AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

To secure a COUNTRY PRACTICE is offered by buying the residence of a Physician. Price $1,400. Address

E. P. CATLIN,
Manteno, Ill.

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR OF RE-PUBLICATION!

# THE LONDON LANCET

THE LANCET is the oldest and most Practical Medical Journal published in the English language. It is the national British organ of Science in its relations to the human frame; and every topic of physical philosophy finds fresh and learned treatment in its columns.

THE LANCET is edited by a corps of the most distinguished physicians of the metropolis and numbers among its contributors the best medical and surgical talent of Europe.

Its pages are opened with **LECTURES**, handsomely Illustrated, delivered by distinguished members of the profession throughout the world; followed by the usual unrivaled supply of matter in **Original Papers, Hospital Reports,** British and Foreign, **Reports of the Medical Societies, Medical Annotations, Editorial Articles, Reviews, Foreign Communications, New Remedies Introduced into Practice. New Inventions, Foreign Gleanings, Miscellaneous Correspondence, News Items, Medical Facts, etc., etc.**

The Price of **THE LANCET** (postage prepaid) is **$5** per annum,

Subscriptions invariably in advance.

The Lancet and the Detroit Review of Medicine sent conjointly for $6.75.

Address all communications to

WM. C. HERALD,

Publisher and Proprietor of THE LANCET,

117-23 No. 52 John Street, New York.

---

# THE CINCINNATI LANCET AND OBSERVER.

*A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.*

On the first of January, 1876, the size of this journal will be increased to 96 pages of reading matter each month, making, at the end of the year, a volume of 1152 pages. As in the past the LANCET AND OBSERVER will continue to be the organ of a large part of the medical profession in the Ohio Valley and the West.

**TERMS, $3.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.**

In making up a list of journals to be taken during the year 1876, send 30 cents for a specimen copy of the LANCET AND OBSERVER.

New subscribers for the year 1876, will receive the November and December numbers, 1875, FREE. Notice amount of matter and low price.

Address all communications to

Dr. J. C. CULBERTSON,

*281 West Seventh Street,*

116-22. CINCINNATI, O.

# COMPRESSED PILLS

MANUFACTURED BY

## JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,

CHEMISTS,

No. 1412 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

These "Compressed Pills," made by dry compression, are free from the coatings that render many other pills objectionable. They are READILY SOLUBLE or diffusible, and being FLAT in SHAPE are more EASILY SWALLOWED than those of ANY OTHER FORM. Owing to the ABSENCE of the EXCIPIENTS ordinarily employed in making pills, they are SMALLER than those made by ANY OTHER PROCESS. They are smooth, glossy, and elegant in appearance, and are made only of the PUREST MATERIALS. Leading physicians have found these Compressed Pills to be RELIABLE and QUICK in their action. The Pills can be sent by mail to druggists and physicians at an expense of 16c. per pound, or 1c. per ounce, for postage.

| | | GRAINS. |
|---|---|---|
| ACID ARSENICI | | 1-20, 1-50 |
| ACID TANNIC | | 2, 5 |
| ALOES (U.S.P.) | Pulv. Aloes Soc.<br>Pulv. Saponis, | 2<br>2 |
| ALOES et FER. | Pulv. Aloes Soc.<br>Pulv. Zingib Jam.<br>Fer. Sulph. Exsic.<br>Ext. Comi, | ½<br>1<br>1<br>½ |
| ALOES et MYRRH, (U.S.P.) | Pulv. Aloes Soc.<br>Pulv. Myrrhæ,<br>Croci Stigmat, | 2<br>1<br>½ |
| AMMONIA BROMID | | 5, 10 |
| AMMONIA MURIAT | | 3, 5 |
| ANTI-BILIOUS (Vegetable). | Ext. Coloc. Co.<br>Podophyllin, | 2½<br>¼ |
| ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. | Pulv Ipecac,<br>Mass. Hydrarg.<br>Ext. Coloc Co.<br>Ext. Nucis Vom. | 1-10<br>2<br>2<br>½ |
| APERIENT, | Ext. Coloc. Co.<br>Pulv. Rhei, | 2<br>½ |
| BISMUTH SUB-NIT | | 5, 10 |
| BIS. SUB-NIT. et PEPSIN, | Bismuth Sub-Nit.<br>Pepsin, | 2½<br>2½ |
| CALOMEL | | ½, 1, 2, 3, 5 |
| CATHART. COMP. (U.S.P.) | | |
| CATHART. IMPROVED | | |
| CATHARTIC (Vegetable) | Ext. Coloc. Simp.<br>Podophyllin,<br>Pulv. Res. Scam.<br>Pulv. Aloes Soc.<br>Pulv. Cardamomi,<br>Pulv. Saponis, | ½<br>¼<br>½<br>1¼<br>1-9<br>½ |
| CERII OXALAT | | 2 |
| COOK'S | Aloes,<br>Calomel,<br>Rhei,<br>Sapo. | 1<br>¼<br>1<br>¼ |
| COLYCYNTH COMP. (U.S.P.) | | |
| DOVER'S POWDER, Ipecac and Opii | | 2, 3, 5 |
| FERRI MET (Quevenne's) | | 1 |
| FERRI CARB. PROTO | | 3, 5 |
| FERRI CARB. QUINIÆ, et STRYCH | Fer. Carb. (Vallet),<br>Quin. Sulph.<br>Strychniæ, | 2<br>1<br>1-60 |
| FERRI LACTAT | | 1 |
| FERRI PYROPHOSPH | | 2 |

| | | GRAIN |
|---|---|---|
| FERRI et QUINIÆ CITRAT | | 2, 3 |
| HOOPER'S | | |
| HYDRARG (U.S.P.) | | 1, 2, 3, 5 |
| IODOFORM | | 1 |
| IODOFORM et FERRI, | Iodoform,<br>Fer. Carb. (Vallet), | 1<br>2 |
| LADY WEBSTER'S, (3 grs) | Pulv. Aloes Soc.<br>Gum. Mastich,<br>Flor. Rosæ. | |
| MORPHIÆ SULPHAT | | 1-10, ¼, 1-6 |
| NEURALGIC, | Quiniæ Sulph.<br>Morph æ,<br>Strychniæ,<br>Ext. Aconit. | 1¼<br>1-20<br>1-30<br>¼ |
| OPII | | 1 |
| OPII et CAMPH. | Opii,<br>Camph. | 1<br>2 |
| OPII et PLUMBI AC. | Opii,<br>Plumbi Acet. | ¼<br>1¼ |
| PHOSPHORI (c. Sacch Lact. 2 grs) | | 1-60, 1-100 |
| PHOSPHORI COMP. | Phosphori.<br>Ext. Nuc. Vom. | 1-100<br>¼ |
| POTASS. BICARB | | 8 |
| POTASS. BROMID | | 5, 10 |
| QUINIÆ BISULPHAT, | | ¼, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| QUINIÆ SULPHAT, | | ¼, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| QUINIÆ et FERRI et STRYCH. | Quiniæ Sulph.<br>Ferri Pulv.<br>Strychniæ, | 1<br>1<br>1-60 |
| RHEI (U.S.P.) | Pulv. Rhei,<br>Pulv. Saponis, | 3<br>1 |
| RHEI COMP. (U.S.P.) | Pulv. Rhei,<br>Pulv. Aloes Soc.<br>Pulv. Myrrh.<br>Ol. Menth. Pip. | 2<br>1½<br>1 |
| SANTONIN | | 1 |
| SODA MINT, | Sodii Bicarb.<br>Ammon Carb.<br>Ol. Menth. Pip. gtt. | 8<br>½<br>½ |
| STRYCHNIÆ COMP. | Strychniæ,<br>Phosphori,<br>Ext. Cannab Ind.<br>Fer. Carb. (Vallet), | 1-100<br>1-100<br>1-16<br>1 |
| TRIPLEX, | Aloes,<br>Pil. Hydrarg.<br>Podophyllin, | 2<br>1<br>¼ |

A *full* supply of all the *pills* (compressed) on this list now on hand for dispensing by JOHN HARVEY, No. 205 Woodward avenue; FRANK INGLIS, No. 179 Griswold street. The trade supplied by J. H. HINCHMAN & SONS, Wholesale Agents, Detroit, who also have in stock a full line of all our goods—Medicinal Elixirs, Syrups and Wines; the Marvin Cod Liver Oil, Papoma, Bishop's Granular Effervescent Salts, Holmes' Mustard Plasters, etc. Complete lists sent on application. 115-127.

# The New York Medical Journal.

## Edited by JAMES B. HUNTER, M. D.,

Assistant Surgeon, New York State Woman's Hospital; Member New York Obstetrical Society, etc.

Encouraged by the rapidly-increasing demand for the NEW YORK MEDICAL JOURNAL, the publishers take pleasure in announcing that they have determined to make it ***the very best medical periodical of its kind in the United States.***

A large number of distinguished gentlemen have promised ***valuable original communications*** on a variety of topics of special interest to the Profession.

Arrangements have been made by which the PROCEEDINGS OF MEDICAL SOCIETIES will be reported promptly each month, and as fully as their importance warrants.

A corps of skillful translators will furnish the readers with ***the cream of foreign journals,*** selected with a special view to the wants of those engaged in active practice.

Reports of rare and interesting cases in Hospital and Private Practice, will occupy, as heretofore, a prominent place in the pages of the JOURNAL. New Instruments, new Remedies, and new Methods of Managing Disease, will be promptly described. Critical and impartial reviews will be given of all NEW MEDICAL PUBLICATIONS, as they appear.

A competent staff of experienced writers will co-operate with the editor in gleaning medical news and information from every source, thus keeping the JOURNAL in the front rank of Medical Literature.

In short, no labor or expense will be spared to render the NEW YORK MEDICAL JOURNAL ***indispensable to every physician*** who desires to keep pace with the rapid advance of medical science at home and abroad. The beauty and excellence of the ***numerous illustrations*** that enrich the pages of the JOURNAL constitute a valuable and attractive feature, and one in which it has no rival in this country.

***The following gentlemen are among its recent contributors:***

ARMOR, SAMUEL G., M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Long Island Hospital College, N. Y.

BAKKER, FORDYCE, M. D., Professor of Clinical Midwifery and Diseases of Women in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

BRICKELL, D. W., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

BUCK ALBERT H., M. D.

BULKLEY, L. D., M. D., Surgeon to the Central Dispensary, New York.

BUMSTEAD, FREEMAN J., M. D.

CLYMER, MEREDITH, M. D.

DALTON, JOHN C., M. D., Prof. Physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.

DUNSTER, E. S., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Michigan.

EMMET, THOMAS ADDIS, M. D., Surgeon to the New York State Woman's Hospital.

FLINT, AUSTIN, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

FLINT, AUSTIN, Jr., M. D., Professor of Physiology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

HAMILTON, FRANK H., M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

HAMMOND, WM. A., M. D., late Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System in Bellevue Hospital Medical College

HOWE, JOSEPH W., M. D., Prof. of Clinical Surgery in the University of the City of New York.

JONES, JOSEPH J., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Clinical Medicine in the University of Louisiana.

KEYES, EDWARD L., M. D., Prof. of Dermatology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

LENTE, FREDERIC D., M. D.

LITTLE, JAMES L., M. D., Lecturer on Operative Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

LOOMIS, ALFRED L., M. D., Professor of the Institute and Practice of Medicine in the University of the City of New York.

LUSK, WILLIAM T., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

MASON, ERSKINE, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Surgery in the University of the City of New York.

MASON, JOHN J., M. D

OTIS, FESSENDEN N., M. D., Clinical Professor of Venerial Diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

PEASLEE, EDMUND R., M. D., Prof. of Gynæcology in the Medical Department of Dartmouth Col.

POOLEY, JOHN H., Jr., M. D., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, N. Y.

PURDY, A. E. M., M. D.

SANDS, HENRY B., M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

SAYRE, LEWIS A., M. D., Professor of Orthopedic and Clinical Surgery in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

SEGUIN, EDWARD C., M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Nervous System in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

SIMON, Professor, of Heidelberg.

SIMS, J. MARION, M. D., Surgeon to the N. Y. State Woman's Hospital.

SQUIBB, EDWARD R., M. D.

TAYLOR, ISAAC E., M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

THOMAS, T. GAILLARD, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

VAN BUREN, WILLIAM H., M. D., Professor of Principles of Surgery, with Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System, in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.

WARD, SAMUEL B., M. D., Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the Woman's Medical College, New York.

WHITE, JAMES C., Professor of Dermatology in Harvard Medical College.

YALE, LEROY M., M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of Children in the Bellevue Hospital Medical Col.

### *OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.*

"Among the numerous records of Medicine and the collateral sciences published in America, the above Journal occupies a high position, and deservedly so."—*The Lancet (London).*

"One of the best Medical Journals published on the American Continent."—*London Medical Times and Gazette*

"The editor and contributors rank among our most distinguished medical men, and each number contains matter that does honor to American medical literature."—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

"Taking it all through, its beauty of paper and print, its large sized type, the high character of its contributors, its general usefulness, we know no other periodical that we would rather present as a specimen of American skill and intelligence, than the New York Medical Journal."—*Franklin Repository.*

"The New York Medical Journal, edited by Dr. James B. Hunter, is one of the sterling periodicals of this country."—*Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal.*

A new volume of the NEW YORK MEDICAL JOURNAL begins with the numbers for January and July each year. Subscriptions received for any period. Back numbers supplied.

**TERMS: Four Dollars per Annum, Postage Prepaid by the Publishers.**

***D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.***

# PURE COD-LIVER OIL,

## Manufactured on the Sea-Shore by Hazard & Caswell, from Fresh and Selected Livers.

The universal demand for Cod-Liver Oil that can be depended upon as strictly pure and scientifically prepared, having been long felt by the Medical Profession, we were induced to undertake its manufacture at the Fishing Stations, where the fish are brought to land every few hours, and the Livers consequently are in great perfection.

This Oil is manufactured by us on the sea-shore, with the greatest care, from fresh healthy Livers. of the Cod only, without the aid of any chdmicals, by the simplest possible process and lowest temperature by which the Oil can be separated from the cells of the Livers. It is nearly devoid of color odor and flavor—having a bland, fish-like, and, to most persons, not unpleasant taste. It is so sweet and pure that it can be retained by the stomach when other kinds fail, and patients soon become fond of it.

The secret of making good Cod-Liver Oil lies in the proper application of the proper degree of heat; too much or too little will seriously injure the quality. Great attention to cleanliness is absolutely necessary to produce sweet Cod-Liver Oil The rancid Oil found in the market is the make of manufacturers who are careless about these matters.

Prof. Parker, of N. Y., says. "I have tried almost every other manufacturer's Oil, and give yours the decided preference."

Prof. Hays, State Assayer of Massachusetts, after a full analysis of it, says: "It is the best for foreign or domestic use."

After years of experimenting, the Medical Profession of Europe and America, who have studied the effects of different Cod-Liver Oils, have unanimously decided the light straw-colored Cod-Liver Oil to be far superior to any of the brown oils.

---

**The Three Best Tonics of the Pharmacopœia: IRON—PHOSPHORUS—CALISAYA.**

**CASWELL HAZARD & CO.** also call the attention of the Profession to their preparation of the above estimable Tonics, as combined in their elegant and palatable **Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark,** a combination of the Pyrophosphate of Iron and Calisaya never before attained, in which the nauseous inkiness of the Iron and astringency of the Calisaya are overcome, without any injury to their active tonic principles, and blended into a beautiful Amber-colored Cordial, delicious to the taste and acceptable to the most delicate stomach. This preparation is made directly from the **ROYAL CALISAYA BARK,** not from **Its ALKALOIDS OR THEIR SALTS**—being unlike other preparations called "Elixir of Callsaya and Iron," which are simply an **Elixir of Quinine and Iron.** Our Elixir can be depended upon as being a true Elixir of Calisaya Bark with Iron. Each dessert-spoonful contains seven and a half grains Royal Calisaya Bark, and two grains Pyrophosphate of Iron.

**Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark with Strychnia.** This preparation contains one grain of Strychnia added to each pint of our Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark, greatly intensifying its tonic effect.

**Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya with Bismuth,** containing eight grains Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth in each table-spoonful of the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark.

**Elixir Phosphate Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.** Each tea-spoonful contains one grain Phosphate Iron, one grain Phosphate Quinine, and one sixty-fourth of a grain of Strychnia.

**Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Gentian,** containing one ounce of Gentian, and one hundred and twenty-eight grains Pyrophosphate Iron to the pint, making in each dessert-spoonful seven and one-half grains Gentian and two grains Pyrophosphate Iron.

**Elixir Valerianate of Ammonia.** Each tea-spoonful contains two grains Valerianate Ammonia.

**Elixir Valerianate of Ammonia and Quinine.** Each tea-spoonful contains two grains Valerianate Ammonia and one grain Quinine.

**Ferro-Phosphorated Wine of Wild Cherry Bark.** Each fluid-drachm contains twenty-five grains of the Bark and two grains of Ferri-Pyrophosphate.

**Wine of Pepsin.** This article is prepared by us from fresh Rennets and Pure Sherry Wine.

**Elixir Taraxacum Comp.** Each dessert-spoonful contains fifteen grains of Taraxacum.

**Elixir Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.** Each fluid-drachm contains one sixty-fourth of a grain of Strychnine.

**Juniper Tar Soap.** Highly recommended by the celebrated Erasmus Wilson, and has been found very serviceable in chronic eczema, and diseases of the skin generally. It is invaluable for chapped hand and roughness of the skin caused by change of temperature. It is manufactured by ourselves, from the purest materials, and is extensively and successfully prescribed by the most eminent Physicians.

**Iodo-Ferrated Cod-Liver Oil.** This combination holds sixteen grains Iodide of Iron to the ounce of our pure Cod-Liver Oil.

**Cod-Liver Oil, with Iodine, Phosphorus and Bromine.** This combination represents Phosphorus, Bromine, Iodine and Cod-Liver Oil, in a state of permanent combination, containing in each pint: Iodine, eight grains; Bromine, one grain; Phosphorus, one grain; Cod-Liver Oil, one pint.

**Cod-Liver Oil with Phosphate of Lime.** This is an agreeable emulsion, holding three grains Phosphate of Lime in each table-spoonful.

**Cod-Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.**

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,

**Druggists and Chemists, New York**

# Detroit Medical Journal.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. APRIL, 1877. No. 4.


## Original Communications.

### The Medical Profession—Its Aim and Method.

ADDRESS AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE DETROIT MEDICAL COLLEGE, BY LEARTUS CONNOR, M. D., DETROIT, MICH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS:—With the reception of your diplomas you have entered the medical profession. Since choosing your vocation you have steadily looked forward to this hour, and shaped your lives accordingly. The hope of reaching it has incited you to patient, persevering industry in the chemical, physiological, and anatomical laboratories, in lecture and clinic rooms, by the bedside of the sick, and in your private study.

Allow me to congratulate you upon your success, and to cordially welcome you into the ranks of the medical profession. Henceforth your relations to your fellows will be markedly different. Your Alma Mater, the medical profession at large, and the people will now estimate you from another standpoint. You have been medical students, but hereafter you must add to your labors, as students, those of medical practitioners. Severe as have been the examinations necessary to attain your degree, more severe ones await you at the hands of the general profes-

sion and laity. Should you be successful in this last crucial trial, your right to be medical practitioners cannot be gainsayed, and you will proudly take your place among the world's best workers.

The degree of your *success* will mainly depend upon your individual characters—your *real* selves. Each can forecast his own future, in practice, by an examination of his past daily life. What you have done is a prophecy of what you will do. "In the future, the time, the place, the work, and its responsibilities will change, but each nature remains the same, except in so far as it may change itself."

Being now united to the medical profession, its interests should be your interests, and its honor your honor. Receiving from it the vast accumulations of more than three thousand years, you will seek to increase them by faithful observation, diligent study, and vigorous thought.

Unless you love your profession, for itself, more than any other earthly thing or pursuit, you will fail of meeting your obligations to it. But possessing an untiring devotion, unwearied industry, and perennial good sense, you can scarcely fail of a useful and honorable career, and a life fraught with a perpetual blessing to the communities whom you shall serve.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Not least among current errors is the popular estimate of the medical profession. Should we seek reasons for the existence of this error, we find them somewhat as follows:

First.—Hitherto the medical profession has usually dealt with individuals, one by one. Unlike the lawyer or minister, the physician has been unable to impress his distinctive character upon thousands at a single effort.

Second.—The peculiar nature of professional knowledge is such, that its popular recital was simply absurd. Gentlemanly honor and the professional vow effectually concealed part of his knowledge. Other parts were so complicated that none could understand them without a technical education.

Third.—From its constant and oft-times rapid development, the medical profession of each generation materially differs from

that of any previous generation. Obviously it were unfair to judge one age by the standards of a previous age. Yet, owing to considerations just mentioned, the profession of to-day is popularly judged by standards either obsolete or otherwise incorrect.

Fourth.—Human bodies have been lightly prized as compared with money, lands, houses, stocks, political, scholastic or social honor.

For these, and other causes, the medical profession of to-day is popularly estimated from very incomplete and imperfect data. Hence we deem it not inappropriate to consider, on this anniversary day, one or two of its leading characteristics.

First.—What is its aim? To heal the sick is the usual reply. This is truth, but far from the whole truth. It is true that the medical profession persistently and devotedly makes the blind to see, the lame to walk, calms the raging fever, quickens the flagging pulse, soothes the aching brain, drives away pain and anguish, ushering in a healthy, happy life. But it is equally true that the medical profession prevents the occurrence of blindness, lameness, fevers, pains and aches. Even more and greater than this, the medical profession is wresting from nature the knowledge of those conditions and forces which can promote the highest development of man's moral, intellectual, and physical nature. During the past, man's bodily development, in so far as he was concerned, has gone on irregularly and blindly. But the time has come for mankind to realize that it has an enormous power over its own destiny, and that this power should be used intelligently, and with conscious purpose. Briefly stated, the *aim* of the medical profession "is to promote the *bodily well being* of every man, woman or child that it can reach, directly or indirectly."

During the ages prior to any written history of the profession, one man served as priest, lawyer and doctor. To him was committed all that pertained to the soul, body, and social relations of man. History tells us that he was most engrossed in care for the soul, less in care for the legal relations of men, and least in care for the body. It is impossible to fix upon the exact

date when theology, law, and medicine were allotted to different persons. We do know that all matters pertaining to the human organism were referred to the department of medicine, and that the persons serving in this department were called physicians. Thus, at its very birth, the aim of the medical profession was to promote the interests of the human body.

With such an exalted and practical aim, why did not the medical profession at once attain a power and influence equal to that of the other professions? In considering this question, it must not be forgotten that theology and law came to man as a direct revelation from God. The former admitted of no addition, subtraction or alteration—the latter was variously modified in an infinite variety of ways, to suit particular ages or nations. In marked contrast with these, medical science came not by a divine relation, but by brain and muscle work. Every part of it bears the impress of human self-sacrifice—a sacrifice of time, of ease, of fame, of friends, of wealth—a sacrifice accompanied with a sweating brow, an aching brain, and oft-times sealed by an untimely death.

Again, law and theology have always been more or less fully recognized and supported by the State. Scientific medicine, on the contrary, has only at rare intervals received a similar aid and encouragement.

From these facts it is easy to see why, for ages, the medical profession exerted, relatively, but little influence. Unlike its big brothers, law and theology, it was born on the earth a baby, instead of a full-grown man. But, with the lapse of centuries, we see a gradual change. Theology and law are still powerful in their respective spheres, but medicine has grown to be a big boy also, and the indications point to a near future when medical science shall exert an influence equal, if not superior, to the others. Now, and hereafter, healthy bodies will be increasingly regarded as the condition most needful for soul growth, for the performance of social duties, for making money, for ascending the ladder of fame—in short, for best accomplishing the work of life. Individual, family, or national prosperity will seem to rest upon *such bodies.* Just as this apparently self-evident truth is prac-

tically believed, so will the medical profession be called to the *front.*

A lesson from Roman history may make this point clearer. During the first six hundred years of its existence, educated physicians were excluded from Rome. Neither the State nor the people cultivated or recognized scientific medicine. This policy was attended by the prevalence of terrible epidemics and pestilences, and the outrages of charlatans. Such a state of things at last became so intolerable that the people demanded competent protectors. Graduates of reliable medical schools were now invited to Rome and installed in places of honor and responsibility. They were well paid, and were required to investigate the causes of diseases, and devise measures for their prevention. How well these physicians served the people we may learn from the remains of aqueducts, which, from distant sources, supplied the towns with pure water from the well-constructed sewers and drains—from the public baths and the street pavement. While Rome encouraged and supported scientific medicine its material prosperity was highest. So, too, a time will come when the American people will see *their* need of highly educated physicians. In the interests of humanity, we may hope that their eyes may be opened ere the death angel shall strike down the first born in every household.

But, says one, is not the medical profession devoted to the administration of pills, powders, nauseous mixtures—to bone-sawing and promiscuous carving of the human body?

Never was a partial truth more misleading than the one involved in this question. It is, indeed, true, that in the furtherance of their practical work physicians are forced to give medicines, and to sever the dead and dying tissues from the living. It is true that, from a variety of causes, the giving of medicines has been made so prominent as to greatly obscure, if not absolutely hide, all other medical work. The fact is, that usually, in the treatment of disease the drugs used are far less important than the *intelligent regulation* of all the *conditions* of *health.* This latter not only promotes recovery, but it also tends to prevent a recurrence of disease, and to develop a stronger and better life.

Incidentally permit me to remark, that the partial truth just

mentioned has, in its working aspects, been terribly disastrous to the people at large. Believing that the chief virtue of the doctor was vested in the medicine given, the people have tried to be their own doctors. Various designing persons have stimulated these efforts, by flooding the country with patent medicines and vaunting specifics for "all the ills flesh is heir to." What are the results? Infants, dosed with soothing syrups and cordials, have prematurely gone to that better land, into which we confidently hope "that Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup and other similar compounds may never enter." Other infants, escaping death from this dosage, suffer such changes of brain cells as to grow up with imperfectly developed bodies, to people our reform schools, jails, and idiot asylums. Adults, suffering from indigestion, seek relief in some of the bad whisky compounds called bitters. As these speedily fail to satisfy the newly found appetite for alcohol, stronger drinks are substituted, until at last a drunkard's grave, or a felon's cell, closes the scene. The evidence is overwhelming, that in this way millions have died, and tens of millions of parents and children have been reduced to abject poverty, and oft-times to a life of crime, misery or shame.

So, too, opium and other narcotics are taken by thousands on their own responsibility, to relieve trifling pains or discomfort. Once fairly started, the habit continues, until the structure of the body is so changed that existence is well-nigh impossible without the daily potion of poison. To earnest temperance reformers, let me suggest, that in no way can you do more effective service than by creating such a public sentiment as would forbid all use of drugs, except as ordered by competent physicians. I am convinced, that in the United States more deaths are caused through the self-prescription of medicines, by the laity, than by direct violence. The country is inexpressibly shocked when three hundred of its citizens are burned in a single night, but it has no words of sympathy or prayer for the tens of thousands of deaths resulting from the *ignorant* use of medicines by the laity. Medicines like steam, electricity, powder or nitro-glycerine are agents efficient for good, if used with proper *care*, knowledge, and skill; but they are also agents of destruc-

tion to those who employ them without the aid of proper care, knowledge and skill.

Second.—How does the medical profession promote the welfare of human bodies? By the practical application to these bodies, of all discoveries in the arts or sciences.

Very early in human history it was observed that the human body depended on a vast variety of conditions, materials, and forces. In a very real sense man was found to be a little world, containing within himself the forces and elements observed in the larger world about him. Thus, in his study of man, the physician has ever been referred back to the outside world; to its waters, with their laws; its gases, with their laws; its rocks and soils, its plants and animals, its forces of gravitation, adhesion, cohesion, repulsion, of light, heat, and electricity. Thus the natural sciences and the knowledge of man's body have kept pace with each other.

On the other hand, the body was seen to be profoundly modified by mental or religious activities. This fact forced the medical profession to investigate mental and moral sciences, and to appropriate all that would enable it to better care for the body.

The systematic study of mind is very old. Philosophers tell us that mind is a unit capable of manifesting itself as thought, feeling, and will. Its various subdivisions do not concern us now. But, as guardians of the body, physicians observed that its condition was very different, as different parts of the mind were active. Sometimes the bodily health was improved, and at other times injured; now certain processes were stopped, and now others were exaggerated. So, too, in sickness, certain mental states promoted recovery, while others unmistakably tended to bring about a fatal result. Thus great fear lowers the pulse and bodily temperature, retards the respiration, and absolutely stops the digestive processes. It concentrates blood in one part of the body, depriving other parts of their needed supply. If long continued, great fear or other depressing emotions produce death, from starvation or some disease due to malnutrition. On the contrary, hope and joy

increase the force of the heart's action, the number and fullness of the respiration, the bodily temperature, and all the digestive processes.

Thought continuously directed for a long time, to any one part of the body, produces profound disturbance in that part, as evidenced by increased nutrition, temperature, and blood supply. Thus many have become dyspeptic, contracted heart disease, lung troubles and brain disorders from continuously thinking of these organs. Undoubted evidence has demonstrated that if the entire power of the mind be so directed as to expect a certain activity of any organ, then that organ will act. Persons have died or lived simply because the entire force of their minds was concentrated upon living or dying. Concerning the influence of anger, sorrow, hate, envy, and other feelings, and the infinite variety of thoughts, I cannot now speak. Suffice it to say that each has some influence for good or ill in both health and disease. Many of these mental or emotional states are practically utilized by the physician in preventing or curing disease, or promoting a higher bodily development. The true physician, by his very presence, is often able to drive away fear and worry and to restore hope and trust. This presence is something very real in its effects, quite as much so as the most powerful remedies. The temperature is rendered more natural, the circulation improved and equalized, the respiration is more efficient, and all other physiological processes restored to a more natural state—in short, the whole body is profoundly turned toward health. Having confidence in his physician's knowledge and judgment, and accepting his statement that "all will be well," the patient directs his mind, or nerve power upon returning health, and the means for its attainment. Thus he at once passes from a state of extreme peril to one of relative safety, and most favorable to a speedy recovery.

Natural philosophy has contributed much to the prosperity of the race. Not least important are the applications of its laws by the medical profession to the interests of the human body. Thus the laws of fluids, of solids, and of gases interpret many intricate phenomena connected with the blood and lymph,

with the formation and movements of saliva, gastric juice, bile, pancreatic, intestinal, and intra-muscular juices, with all the so-called digestive processes, with the action of the heart, lungs, bones, and other organs. Mechanical laws explain the movements of the joints, the power of muscles, ligaments, tendons, the processes of walking, jumping, and all the varied bodily activities. They are the foundation of all methods of reducing dislocated limbs, for all treatment of fractures, and for the performance of most surgical operations.

By the use of optical laws, the phenomena of sight are explained, and methods for its preservation or restoration are suggested, such as surgical operations, the use of glasses, or other measures.

Laws of sound, as applied by the practical physician, indicate the means needed to preserve or restore the sense of hearing. They enable him to accurately determine the exact condition of the heart, lungs, and other internal organs. With this knowledge as a standard, intelligent measures are adopted to ward off threatened danger or rescue from actual destruction.

Laws of heat being established, the profession applies them to the study of the human body. Laborious investigations enable it to determine its exact temperature, the variations of heat under different conditions, in different parts of the body. Similar observations are made in various diseases, until each can be recognized by the range of the thermometer. Other observations show that beyond a certain limit, a high or low temperature is fatal. To obviate this undue variation, another series of observations are undertaken with a variety of conditions and remedies, until for each disease the best method for preserving a proper, living temperature is obtained. But aside from their applications to the treatment of disease, the laws of heat have even more important uses in its prevention. To illustrate—careful study has proved that children cannot endure temperatures so high or low as adults. The medical profession has done what it could to induce parents and guardians to so clothe and otherwise protect the young, as to cheat the reaper, Death, of his harvest of helpless infants. The re-

lation of bodily heat to foods, drink, exercise, to birth, growth, development, and the various exigencies of life, is of the utmost importance. By investigating these, and in a thousand other ways, the profession has utilized the laws of heat, that the human body might not suffer harm.

Laws of electricity have been applied with brilliant results to the promotion of man's bodily well being. By their aid, our knowledge of the labyrinthine systems of nerve cells and fibres has been greatly enlarged. On this knowledge are founded more rational methods for relieving numerous morbid states. On this knowledge the effects of mental, moral, and so-called spiritual forces are more clearly made manifest. Besides its use in physiology, pathology and therapeutics, electricity is rendering invaluable service to the study of a thousand intricate problems associated with climates. By the telegraph, alone, was it possible to know what was transpiring in places distant a thousand miles at the same time. Now we are able to take observations at many widely separated places at the identical minute. These observations reveal to us the force, frequency, temperature and direction of the air currents; the relative quantity of oxygen, nitrogen, moisture, and various foreign substances in the air. By adding these facts to those obtained from other sources, sufficient data will be accumulated to enable the profession, with absolute certainty, to select, for persons of peculiar constitution, or affected with certain diseases, a place in which they may live out the full time allotted to man. In this way thousands of years will be added to the aggregate of human lives.

The microscope was discovered early in the seventeenth century. Almost its first work was to enable Malpighi to complete the discovery of the circulation, by demonstrating the passage of the blood corpuscles through the capillaries of a frog's foot. From then until now by far the most valuable results gained through this instrument relate to the human body. Thus the profession has accurately described every particle of living and structural matter, solid or fluid, until it may be fairly said that elements, larger than $\frac{1}{4000}$th of an inch in diameter,

are as familiarly known as children are by their parents. Further, the behavior of these tiny bodies under a variety of conditions, has been carefully studied. With this knowledge as a standard, diseased processes are being unraveled, and the real effects upon the body, of foods, air, light, heat, cold, work—muscular or mental—and of different medicinal agents, are being gradually made known. I need not say that by the microscope the profession has ascertained that many severe and deadly diseases took their origin in various little parasites—that the conditions of life in these parasites were ascertained, and that they and their diseases are being rapidly exterminated. Thus the heinous and terrible splenic disease of Europe, and numerous skin affections, are being gradually wiped out of existence.

As an independent science, chemistry is of modern origin. But it has always been vitally related to the medical profession. If possible, its discoveries have been utilized by the profession even more than those of physics. Thus the discovery of oxygen, by Priestly, was instantly applied to the study of the respiratory processes. The discovery of the chemical balance opened an era as new and important in medicine as in the arts and abstract sciences. By its aid the elements of the body were weighed; the composition of different tissues and fluids was mathematically determined. By it we are analyzing the various products of digestion, the different excretions and secretions, foods, drinks, air and medicines. The changes of these, in their passage through the body, and of the body itself during their passage, are still being investigated. A similar analysis is being made of the different constituent elements of the body during various diseases. Although still incomplete, results of vast importance have been gained by these researches.

In like manner chemistry discovers new elements or combinations of elements, new forces, or new conditions for modifying the relations of elements or forces, so the medical profession applies these facts to the unraveling of vital processes.

As the chemical arts produce better metals and vulcanize rubber, the medical profession utilize them in devising new or better mechanical appliances and instruments.

As chemistry discovers and isolates the active principles of various medicinal substances, physicians are enabled so to administer most remedies as not to offend the most fastidious palate. Time fails me to even allude to the uses made of photography, of light, of water—in its myriads of forms—of combustion, of fermentation and putrefaction, of the laws of the correlation of forces, of mathematics, of zoology, of botany, of physical geography, of geology, and other departments of natural history.

Is the process of printing discovered, true to its instincts the medical profession publishes all its knowledge for the benefit of its individual members. It writes books by the thousand to instruct in the art of so living as to avoid sickness and reach the greatest bodily perfection. It exerts its combined influence with ruling powers, to remove the causes or conditions of pestilences and untimely death. It proclaims the laws of heredity, proving that insanity, consumption, and other constitutional disorders are transmitted from generation to generation. It shows how these diseases might all be swept from the earth, if two or three generations would but exercise an intelligent self-denial.

Not only does the profession draw material from the sciences and arts for promoting the well-being of the human body, but from almost every thing besides. Thus war is made to contribute its mite. The medical and surgical history of the war of the rebellion, and the reports of the Provost Marshal's office, are the admiration of the medical world. These records will remain to promote the welfare of future generations, when all else pertaining to the war shall have been forgotten. As the bee gathers honey from every flower, so there is no disease so loathsome, there is no place so vile, but that the profession does not gather something to aid in the redemption of the race from suffering.

Regarding the body as God's temple, the medical profession is its appointed superintendent and keeper. It alone can properly estimate the best locality in which to build, the best materials from which to fashion it, the special care needed at

different stages of its erection, the means by which defective materials shall be so placed that the building may attain the greatest possible solidity, utility and beauty. After the building is fairly completed, the medical profession keeps unceasing watch, lest floods, storms, and its thousand foes, compass its premature destruction. Broken windows, decayed frames, seared doors, and bad drainage must be quickly and safely repaired that the regular temple service may suffer the least possible interruption. And when at last the temple has accomplished its end, and the entire structure begins to crumble and totter, the medical profession seeks to so regulate the condition of its fall, that the evil hour may be deferred to the farthest limit, and that other adjacent structures may not be injured thereby.

Did time permit, I would like to show, that in its great work the medical profession has attained wonderful results. A single illustration must suffice. Mr. William Farr, of England, shows that during the seventeenth century the average duration of life, in London, was twelve years. During the eighteenth century, it was twenty years, whereas now it is about forty years. Thus twenty-eight years have been added to the life of the average Londoner. Now, this increase of life is due to the labors of the medical profession, directly or indirectly. In other parts of Great Britain, the average life has been lengthened in proportion as the people have followed the teachings of the profession. Other countries, with histories as old as that of England, present similar facts.

Again, lives have not only been made longer, but more *efficient.* This increased efficiency is seen in brain and muscle work, in the entire body, or in each particular apparatus or special sense.

Looking at these results from a financial standpoint, who shall estimate the *money* equivalent of twenty–eight years added to the average life during half a dozen generations, and among millions of people? If to this estimate we add the *money value* of better bodies and minds, of the same persons for the same period, we should have an enormous sum. It is a fact, that the medical profession has, and is, contributing to the actual money wealth of the nations infinitely more than is usually supposed.

If the views thus briefly stated be correct, it will be admitted that –

(1) In order to heal the sick, the medical profession is forced to seek from the entire world the knowledge required for intelligent action.

(2) In order to prevent sickness, the entire world must be again overhauled, the fitting knowledge appropriated and practically applied.

(3) Its work of healing the sick is only a part of its glorious plan for wiping out all sickness, and for teaching men how they may intelligently and surely attain the highest possible perfection.

To the consummation of this plan, the medical profession will bring every material and every force existing in the known world. When it shall thus be able to command the world in the interests of human bodies, then the work will have been done. To carry out this plan most *rapidly*, the medical profession must have the support of those whom its labors are designed to benefit. It needs money for libraries, for laboratories, for apparatus, and as endowments to support special investigators.

I expect to see, in Detroit, these needs fully and liberally met by the voluntary contributions of our wealthy citizens. Such laboratories will yearly solve problems relating to human life, of incalculable benefit to our city, State, and the world. All that pertains to the human body will be subjected to the most rigorous scientific investigation. Our city will become famed, not only for its crystal river, its broad streets, its commerce, its manufactories, its home-like dwellings and its generous hospitality, but also for its hospitals, its dispensaries, its chemical, anatomical, physiological and pathological laboratories. New scientific truth shall be born here, and make Detroit a household word in every land in which human beings are loved better than gold. Our citizens being gradually delivered from the sources of disease, debility, and premature death, will be known abroad as typical men and women.

A similar work will be carried on in other cities. Nor will the medical profession ever tire in its efforts to wrest from nature

all that can contribute to bodily strength, grace or beauty. The passing years will mark a gradual increase of the average life, the world over, until at last it shall be three score and ten years. These years, spent under intelligent guidance, will be full of health and vigor, a perpetual witness to the kingship of man. Should the lawyers and clergy see to it that other parts of man's nature attain a like perfection, then, indeed, the millenium will have come; man, as conqueror of the world and himself, will have returned to the land of Paradise.

---

## Oxalate of Cerium in Nausea and Vomiting.

BY T. CURTIS SMITH, M. D., MIDDLEPORT, OHIO.

It may be needless to say anything in favor of this valuable remedy; but I have found so little mention made of it in text books and periodical literature, that I deem it not unwise to call the minds of some of the profession to it, in the treatment of the distressing symptoms named above.

It is true that it has been before the profession on the commendation of Sir. J. Y. Simpson, since 1854, and a brief notice of it is given by him in his "Obstetric Works" in which he calls it a "sedative tonic." He says, "I have employed it pretty extensively in the treatment of * * chronic intestinal eruptions, and occasionally with the most marked good effect in them, in instances that had resisted all other forms of treatment. In my own practice and in that of others, I have seen the above preparations of cerium succeed in at once allaying irritable and obstinate vomiting, after all other means had failed. Sometimes I have observed it fail, like all other remedies, in giving relief in the sickness and vomiting of pregnancy; but far more frequently I have found its employment accompanied by direct beneficial effects; and I have now repeatedly had occasion to see it both immediately and perfectly successful, in some instances where the usual succession of medicines—prussic acid, naptha, opium, bismuth, ice, etc., had all been previously and perseveringly tried in vain." (*Simpson's* Obstetric Works, vol. 1, p. 284-5. Amer. ed.)

Such a commendation coming from so high an authority, and so accurate an observer, should command our notice long enough to give the agent a thorough trial. I have not heard or read of any dissent from this opinion of oxalate of cerium in the management of the distressing nausea and vomiting that so often occur during gestation, and all authorities who mention it, commend it for this purpose. Some of our best text books fail to name it, even for this condition.

But I wish to call attention more particularly to its value in nearly all forms of nausea and vomiting; and, at this point we are left with but little published authority, as far as I can find, that either commends or condemns it.

Dr. F. K. Bailey, of Knoxville, Tenn. (*Med. and Surg. Rep.*, Jan. 9, 1875,) speaks very highly of the oxalate of cerium in the nausea and vomiting of pregnancy, and "in cases of chronic gastric affections" generally. But a more thorough presentation of its value is given by Dr. C. K. Mills, of Phila. (*See Compendium Med. Sci.*, July, 1876, p. 162.) He speaks of the almost uniform relief afforded in the nausea and vomiting of pregnancy, even in some cases where it might be denominated "grave vomiting. In some cases the benefit afforded was magically prompt. In the nausea and vomiting, and irritable stomach, so often found associated with amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, prolapse, flexions, and other disorders of the uterus, and with hysteria dependent upon psychical and general physical causes, such as grief, care, anxiety, overwork and the like, the oxalate of cerium is one of the most efficient remedies in the materia medica." (Loc. cit.)

Some years ago it occured to me that if this agent was so valuable in the symptomatic trouble for which Simpson so very heartily commended it, and it is really a "tonic sedative," it certainly ought to be valuable in the nausea and vomiting of all forms of gastric irritability, whether resulting from dyspepsia simple irritability, chronic inflammation, or from reflex causes other than those arising from the uterus.

As we meet with nausea so frequently in practice, I was not long finding cases in which to prove or disprove this idea.

It is not my intention to give a long roll of cases. Since commencing the use of oxalate of cerium, based upon the idea above given, there is scarcely any form of nausea and vomiting from any cause, known or unknown, in which I have not tried its use. I cannot say I have found it to be uniformly successful, but it has been so, as a rule, in all cases where there was not serious organic disease of the stomach, and sometimes of value in these. In the nausea and vomiting of teething children; in those youug children so often affected with diarrhœa and indigestion; in those having gastric irritability from improper food; in those suffering from acute and sub-acute gastric inflammation I have seen more benefit from this than from any other one remedy. In diseases affecting older children and adults, it has for me, done excellent service, where ever nausea or vomiting caused any trouble.

It indeed seems to act as a "tonic sedative," as it will sometimes replace nausea with a most craving appetite; and very frequently it will seem to promptly give tone and strength to the stomach. Recently I gave it to a lady who was suffering from opium nausea. In a few minutes she was completely relieved, and called for, and ate a hearty supper. Strange as it might seem, subsequent doses of opium caused no nausea during her further treatment.

Without trying to specify all instances where I would commend it I hope I may be understood as giving it a general commendation for nearly all forms or causes of nausea and vomiting.

---

## Poem Read at the Commencement of Detroit Medical College, Feb. 28th, 1877.

---

BY REV. C. H. W. STOCKING, D. D., RECTOR OF GRACE CHURCH.

In ages past, if history be true,
When fools were plenty, and good scholars few,
The poorest doggerel, 'tis said, with ease
A common audience was sure to please.
Not so to-night, for in my modest verse

Must be some thought, both sensible and terse.
The earliest Latin I remember, said,
A poet's always born, and can't be made.
I am no Orpheus, 'neath whose magic wand
Rivers forget to run, and wild beasts stand
Entranced, and rapt by his poetic fire,
For, as a parson, I abhor a *liar.*
I have no charming rod, or mystic wand
To move the groves, and turf the barren sand.
My only rod was that my childhood knew,
Which from the greenwood I was made to hew
For irate teachers, who could work a *spell*
From dullest heads, and wake a lusty yell.
When ancient worthies died, some prophet spoke
And said, "he died of th' Almighty stroke."
I always wondered I did not the same,
For since I had the gain, why not the fame?
Of numerous rods, I now remember best
One that, like Aaron's, swallowed all the rest.
Up from the play-ground towered its hideous head
Like spectre from the regions of the dead.
No *leaf* it had, yet had diurnal *leave*
To stir the fountains of our youthful grief.
The dismal raven on its limbs did perch,
To croak while we were raving at the birch.
To steal a thought* from poor, lamented Hood,
(A pardonable theft, because so good),
I wished, with him, that when our backs he'd strip,
He'd flog according to Italian penmanship:
The up-strokes heavy, and the down-strokes light,
That *dash* and *exclamation* might be right.
Pictures to study are a great incentive
They say. I know they made us quite attentive,
For when we got within forbidden ruts,
Our master helped us out with stirring *cuts.*
"Arma, virumque cano," it was plain

* "Death of the Dominie."

Was my chief Latin. "Arms, a man, a cane."
My hands he flattened with such constant whack,
I'd no *Palm* Sunday in my almanack.
Yet those same hands must grasp an unskilled lute,
As to my muse I pay unwonted suit.
And should she tempt me all too high to soar,
You're close at hand to give me hellebore.

If not the clergy, whom should you invite
The dignity of your profession to recite?
For if you follow us to church and pew,
Alas! how often we must follow you!
Our twin professions by a mystic chain
Are bound; we preach, you practice oft, in *vein;*
And in our hearts flows comfort like a river,
Whenever we've reformed an *evil liver.*
To both of us are given, in all their beauty,
The *auricles* through which we learn our duty.
And which of us be greater or be less,
We both need *patience* for our sure success,
Since many of us for bread have constant tussles,
And, prophet-like, depend on *pulse* and *muscles.*
You well remember how, in pious books,
The goody-goody boys with pallid looks,
So soon were sent to Heaven, that much we feared
Religion was unhealthy, and appeared
A terrible distemper! Ah! not so
The Great Physician taught while here below;
An early death's no more the pupil's fate,
Your skill can cause the pupil to *dilate.*
But I must on to soberer thoughts than these,
Which only passing fancies seek to please;
For you'll have *humerus* work your skill to tax,
And though 'mong *biliary ducts,* hate *quacks.*
So theology to science makes its bow,
And to perpetual friendship writes its vow.
Let one give healthy bodies, sound and whole,
The other, then, may medicate the soul.

Each man creates his world; the difference
Between his fellows, or the things of sense,
Is no evolving of some stern decree,
That pagans and philosophers call destiny.
Not in the things themselves, but in the mind
That contemplates them, shall we always find
What's real. Thus the lustre of her face
Fair nature veils from one, and then her grace
Reveals to other. Now her bridal robe she wears,
And now her shroud bedewed with human tears.
The same world, spread out in the rosy light
Of the sixth morning, summoned God's delight,
As the new creation with His praises rang,
And morning stars for joy together sang.
While, in his musing, melancholy mood,
Ecclesiastes could see nothing good.
Thus the same senses daily apprehend
The same material objects, yet they tend
To different conceptions. No two persons see,
In groupings manifold of leaf and tree,
Of rugged mountain, and of leaping stream,
Of passing cloud and plains of flowery sheen,
Precisely the same aspect. Thus the child
Stands by the eddying river sweeping wild
Along its banks, and strains his anxious look
Where he may float his chip or throw his hook.
The merchant sees a highway, where the gales
That fret its surface spread the snowy sails
Of peaceful commerce, bringing generous gains
To fill his coffers, and reward his pains.
The mother in whose face is darker woe
Than crape can symbolize, can only know
That on a summer's day, her darling boy
Was lifted from the treacherous waves that toy
With herbage fair, and flowers and rushes green,
That bend to kiss the softly gliding stream,
His fair locks braided thick with reed and rush,

His voice forever silent in death's hush.
The poet sees almost a human thing;
There's music in its voice that seems to sing
In solemn tones, that, like its hurried flow,
Is man's brief pilgrimage. The scenes that know
Us now, alas! shall know us soon no more;
And, graven on the sands of either shore,
He reads God's ordinance, by which the rain
And sun—suspended mist, are led again
Unresting o'er the earth, in ministries to man
Of mercy; each by an ordained plan,
In paths traced out at each successive sun
By God's right hand, its proper course to run.
Now flashing in the sunlight down the sides
Of mountains, now through bosky glen that hides
Their face in hollows dark, now through champaign
Till down the vale they reach the solemn main.

'Tis thus the constant temper of the soul
Makes or unmakes our world through its control.
We stamp all objects with the seal divine
Of high and holy purpose, or we pine
In peevish discontent, and find in self
Our sole incentive, or in ease, or pelf.
From Learning's seats, whose air is saturate
With purest wisdom, we go forth elate
To bless mankind, or become devotees
Of an ignoble, though a lettered, ease;
Singing of self and sense the drowsy song,
While powers unbounded seek Delilah's thong.
Be sure, young gentlemen, the only test
Of our professions is the honest zest
With which the work of daily life is done
In each one's station. Thus success is won.
'Tis idle though the mind may compass facts
That crowd the printed page, if so it lacks
The power to use them. Though with lighted lamp
Of history we stand, and hear the tramp

Of long processions, as across the stage
Of human life they march from age;
'Tis labor lost, unless with wiser eye,
Backward we go, a purpose to descry
In all the shifting scenes of good and ill,
To read but indications of Jehovah's will:
That pity, smiles, and tears, and vengeance dire,
Benignant peace, and war with sword and fire;
Proud dynasties, and shattered thrones that lie
Prone in the dust of centuries gone by;
Great men, whose frown affrighted a whole world,
Now gone, like autumn leaves by tempests whirled,
Are all but parts of one mysterious plan
By which is wrought the weal of mortal man,
And bid us scan the paths the ancient trod,
That ours may tend to virtue and to God.
What though we view with telescopic eye,
The wonders of that flashing jewelry
That swing and glitter in th' stupendous arch
Of Heaven's ethereal fabric, in their march
Uttering their speech by day, and night to night
Revealing knowledge in their characters of light,
Cheering with sunshine every son of toil,
Filling fair Nature's lap with flowery spoil,
Stationing, to chase away the gloom,
The rose, sweet sentinel at maiden's tomb;
Sprinkling with gold the crested grain, whose beads
Nod to the winds that kiss the flowery meads,
Guiding the sailor o'er the pathless sea,
Into the offing, where he fain would be;
Drawing from sea and brook, with unseen hand,
The showers they sprinkle back o'er thirsty land;
What though, by study, we spell out the thought
Of Him whose hand such marvellous works hath wrought,
If science teach us not the august plan,
By which the knowledge thus made known to man,
By man is utilized, and so the mind

Schooled into useful service to mankind?
The true physician cannot simply tell
What crystals lie adown in science's well;
He brings them up, that others too may see
Divine provision for humanity.
Vials by God's own hand for ages sealed
Beneath life's deep and troubled sea, now yield
Their precious secrets to his earnest ken,
And thus he benefits a race of men.
He meets some charlatan at every turn,
Whose eager eye is straining to discern
But selfish gains. The former reverent goes
To Nature's oracles, and as the rose
He meekly questions, all its petals part
To shed but dew and perfume in its heart.
The latter, poisoned with the dire disease
Of quackery, but tears the trembling leaves,
To find but grovelling worms, and things uncouth
Gnawing its beauty with consuming tooth.
Not only *why*, but *how*, you medicate
Shall gain the plaudits of the good and great.
In your diploma, better guaranty
Than social state, or envied pedigree
You'll read, that of a richer heritage
Than all the gains that crowd the ledger's page.
How tells that parchment what you hope to be
Through loving labors for humanity!
What anxious days! What nights of fitful sleep,
When faithful friends their patient vigils keep
About the loved one's bed! How deep the sigh
Of sweet relief to know that you are nigh!
What perfect trust and hope—just as some chlld
Who, wearied with long wandering in some wild,
Comes back at evening to a mother's breast,
To dream away its pain in pleasant rest.
What gratitude the sufferer's heart will fill
To him, whose assiduity and skill

The Lord shall bless, in added length of days
Forevermore devoted to His praise!
What joy is yours to wipe the tears that flow
From swollen eyes, within this world of woe!
Be your's the rich man's gold, the poor man's blessing,
And thus to life's great work yourselves addressing,
You'll hasten on the great and glorious day,
When from all eyes the tears are wiped away.

---

## A Case of Embolism Affecting the Right Lung and Kidney—Recovery.

REPORTED TO THE DETROIT MEDICAL AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, MARCH 5, 1877, BY DR. H. A. CLELAND.

I was called, on the fourth of last month, to visit Mrs. M.———, a lady aged fifty, of full habit, active temperament, who had never borne children, but was still menstruating.

I found her suffering from inflammation of the internal saphenous vein of the left leg and several of its cutaneous branches. The vein, which for several years had been varicose, of late had become so troublesome that, acting on the advice of a friend, she had applied a bandage herself, which had occasioned the condition I was now called upon to treat.

The vessel, where it passes over the inner ham-string, was red, enlarged and exquisitely tender to the touch, or motion of the limb, and, from its hardness, evidently contained a thrombus, which extended into several of its tributaries.

She had slept little for two nights, but the circulation was not accelerated, neither was the temperature increased. Under rest and appropriate treatment, in a few days she was so much improved as to be enabled to resume her household duties, and I to discontinue my visits.

I heard no more of her till the 17th of the month, when I was summoned with the message that my patient was dying. I found her suffering from intense pain, located in the mammary region of the right side, which, from its intensity, prevented any but the shallowest respiratory movement. The whole body was bathed in a profuse perspiration; the countenance, anxious and

haggard; the pulse, 130 per minute and feeble; the temperature under the tongue 97.4°. Physical examination revealed nothing. The slightest percussion, however, could not be borne. The pain had appeared suddenly and with great intensity, an hour before I reached her, while she was about her usual duties. There was no initiatory chill.

Under the use of large hypodermics of morphia and atropia, the pain was, after a period, brought under control, and I left her for the night.

Early the following morning I was called in haste, and found her suffering acutely; but the pain had left, to some extent, the mammary region, and was now referred to the subclavicular space. As before, there were no physical signs upon auscultation, and the slightest touch of the part, or movement of the shoulder joint could not be borne. The pulse, 130 and feeble; temperature, 97.3°.

Under appropriate treatment the pain was again relieved, and for the succeeding forty-eight hours she remained comparatively comfortable, although the asthenic symptoms still continued—as the feeble, rapid pulse, the low temperature and the profuse diaphoresis.

During the afternoon of the 20th I was sent for again in haste, to find her in great anguish, from pain located in the region of the right kidney. The slightest touch over the part, or any motion of the body, would cause her to scream. The face was dusky; the conjunctiva injected; the pulse, rapid and intermitting; profuse diaphoresis; temperature, 96° under the tongue. The pain in the sub-clavicular and mammary regions still remained, but was swallowed up in the present great pain. Under enormous injections of morphine and atropia, after two hours my patient was again made comfortable, comparatively, but during the evening and night her sufferings were very great.

When I made my morning call on the 21st, I found, to my gratification, her aspect much improved. During the night she had coughed, and was still coughing up clotted blood, which was followed by great relief of the mammary and clav-

icular pains. She had made but little urine during twenty-four hours, which was of high specific gravity, and contained blood corpuscles. Diaphoresis still continued, though not to the same extent; the temperature under the tongue showed 101.2°; the pulse 115, steady and full.

From this time she began slowly to improve. For a number of days she continued to expectorate large quantities of dark clotted blood, and to void smoky urine of high specific gravity. The pains of the chest and kidney slowly disappeared. The temperature remained at 99°; the pulse at 100; free diaphoresis also continued for a week or more. The heart still remains irritable, and is liable to become intermitting in its action at the least excitement, physical or mental.

The analysis of this case is an extremely interesting one. The thrombus of the saphenous vein was, doubtless, the origin of the difficulty. Detached portions of the plug found their way into the general circulation, on three different occasions. The first and second, passing through the right side of the heart, were driven into the right pulmonary artery, becoming wedged in the capillaries of the lung. The second was driven into the renal vein of the right side, where it met with a similar fate in the capillaries of the kidney. The pain, sudden and intense, was a sequence of the lodgments of the clots and the malnutrition resulting therefrom; the weak, rapid, intermitting pulse; the profuse diaphoresis—in a word, the shock, a sequence of the pain and the presence of a foreign body in the circulation.

The conservative powers of nature were beautifully illustrated in the establishment of hemorrhage from the lung and kidney, which, relieving the congestions, doubless also eliminated the foreign bodies from the blood.

# Reports of Societies.

## Proceedings of the Northeastern District Medical Society.

The annual meeting was held at Romeo, Mich., on January 31st, 1877.

Owing to the absence of the President and Vice-President, the meeting was called to order by the Secretary, and, on motion, Dr. Leete took the chair as President *pro tem.*

The following members were present, viz.: Drs. A. E. Leete, James Harvey, Wm. Greenshields, Philo Tillson, Seth L. Andrews, of Romeo; Dr. Albert Yates, of Washington; Dr. F. M. Wilcox, of Rochester; Dr. P. A. Knight, of Utica, and Dr. Lincoln, of Armada.

It was then resolved that Drs. Andrews and Tillson be appointed a committee to draw up suitable resolutions on the death of our fellow-member, Dr. Henry Taylor, of Mt. Clemens.

And, in accordance with the above resolution, the following was submitted and passed:

*Whereas*, We have learned that one of our original members, and the oldest practitioner of medicine in the State, Dr. Henry Taylor, has recently died;

*Resolved*, That we regret his departure and loss from our ranks and from our councils, where he has so long held a prominent and honored place.

*Resolved*, That we tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased; and, also, to the DETROIT MEDICAL JOURNAL, and to each of the Mt. Clemens papers, for publication.

Drs. McColl and Kenney, of Lapeer, having arrived, Dr. Kenney, being Vice-President, took the chair, and the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, resulting in

the election of Dr. Kenney, of Lapeer, President; Dr. James Harvey, of Romeo, Vice-President; Dr. Albert Yates, of Washington, Secretary and Treasurer.

Afterwards the discussion of the day was proceeded with, viz.: "Diphtheria—Its Pathology, Differential Diagnosis and Treatment."

Dr. Andrews, of Romeo, said that he had, for some years, seen but little of diphtheria. Alluded to the differential diagnosis, and said that diphtheria and croup are essentially distinct diseases. Treats diphtheria with pot. chl. and tr. ferri mur., and with quinia and other supporting remedies, in connection with local applications of a solution of nitrate of silver, or a solution of per-sulphate of iron. (Monsels).

Dr. Wilcox, of Rochester: Diphtheria differs from croup in the character of the exudation and vital depression. The exudation in diphtheria takes a greater range than in croup, sometimes occurring in almost every part of the body, and is often followed by sequelæ of serious import. I believe that the systemic prostration is caused by blood poison, which sometimes causes heart-clot. The disease requires active, timely and appropriate treatment. I begin treatment by giving a cathartic, —for instance, two or three grains of calomel with socotrine aloes—followed by quinia and capsicum every three hours for twenty-four hours, then afterwards every four hours. If there is restlessness, I give Dover's powder *pro re nata*, avoiding depression. If necessary, I repeat the cathartic. I also use capsicum and water, tr. of iodine, salt and water. I also envelope the throat in flannel. I use counter-irritants upon the skin, such as capsicum, etc.

Dr. Knight, of Utica, differed but little in opinion from the previous speaker. One marked symptom was paralysis and stiffness and soreness of the joints. Gives constitutional supporting treatment, avoiding all local applications unless they are very mild. Give quinia, good food, disinfectants and good air.

Dr. Greenshields, of Romeo: Believe it to be a constitutional disease, and contagious. The exudation of false mem-

brane being deposited even on blistered surfaces, it differs very much from scarlatina. I had one case of diphtheria where there was sloughing of the throat, including a part of the palate. In treatment, I use tr. of iron and chlorate of potash. When croupy symptoms occur, it is either on account of independent disease, or an extension of the disease into the larynx.

Dr. Harvey, of Romeo: Had a case in which a child, after apparent recovery, was attacked with paralysis and became unable to swallow; all the liquids given being regurgitated through the nostrils. I disapprove of the use of calomel and local remedies in dipththeria.

Dr. McColl, of Lapeer: I have seen but little of true diphtheria, and many cases of slight character, often met, are not true diphtheria. True diphtheria is a pyæmic disease, and has its origin in blood poison. I think that it originates from low organisms, although not from either bacteria or vibrio. Diphtheria exudation often occurs in dysentery and other diseases. In scarlatina the exudation is the same. The exudation of true croup differs, in being more fibrinous, in consequence of the difference of the mucous membrane in the air passages. I give quinia, on account of it being our best anti-pyæmic remedy, and chlorate of potash and tr. of iron. Locally, I use the permanganate of potash, five or ten grains to the ounce of water; also, the bi-sulphates, with good supporting food. I should be very careful about the use of mercurials in this disease.

Dr. Tillson, of Romeo: Have never seen but one epidemic of diphtheria, and then it took on a putrescent form. There is a resemblance in the local symptoms in diphtheria and scarlatina. I consider it a blood disease.

Dr. Kenney, of Lapeer: Have seen one or two epidemics where it took a very malignant form. There was great swelling of the muscles of the neck, as well as the internal affection. I used nitrate of silver as a local application. In sporadic cases, where croupal symptoms have arisen, I have noticed that they were always fatal.

Dr. Wilcox, of Rochester: In explanation, did not use

local applications of caustic strength, nor mercurials, to produce their constitutional effects, but used ice internally.

The discussion being ended, the society adjourned, to meet next June, at Lapeer, Michigan, subject to the call of the President and Secretary.

M. C. KENNEY, M. D., *Vice-President.* ALBERT YATES, M. D., *Secretary.*

## Detroit Medical and Library Association.

FEBRUARY 19, 1877.

President Dr. Jas. A. Brown occupied the chair.

There were twenty members present.

### PREVAILING DISEASES.

Dr. Shurly said he had seen some cases of scarlet fever, one of them being of the variety "scarlatina latens." The fever was periodic in character, no rash, and throat symptoms well marked. He had also seen quite a number of cases of influenza among children. One case was peculiar, as there were very severe paroxysms of coughing, which could only be allayed by the use of carbolized inhalations. There was no laryngitis, as the voice was loud and clear.

Dr. Yemans reported a case of purpura hæmorrhagica. There were maculæ over the whole body; an ecchymosed spot under the left eye; hæmorrhage from the bowels and mucous surfaces; regarded it as a form of small pox, though only one pustule appeared, and that was on the face. The patient died. There was no previous tendency to hæmorrhage from slight injuries, and his habits of life were good.

Dr. Inglis reported a case of unusual cerebral derangement, somewhat as follows: I was called, Feb. 10th, at 11 p. m., to see a child, æt. 7, who had been complaining more or less since Feb. 6th. On the 5th he had a chill and vomited, also vomited a week previously, but during that week went to school as usual. The vomiting was not followed by much fever. This little patient was very intelligent—a precocious child—had been much interested and excited about his school matters. When I

first saw him the temperature was normal, pulse 100 and regular; no vomiting nor chills since Feb. 5th; was conscious and intelligent; could hear; did not then and had not complained of headache; bowels constipated; tongue furred; no retraction of head; could walk straight; no paralysis; no epilepsy; but could not speak, save the word "nein." This condition continued for several days, but finally he could spell "bird," and then he would repeat this process over and over, and when I last saw him he would commence at one and count up to twenty, and then repeat it again and again. During this period there were times when he would jump out of bed and run all around the house at the top of his speed; did not seem to know any one; was clearly out of his mind; would weep without any apparent cause. Thinking this trouble might have been caused by embolism, I examined the heart carefully, and found it normal; lungs normal. Gave potass. brom,, grs. v., every three hours. Called again Sunday, Feb. 11th, at 9:30 A. M.; found that he had slept tolerably; was again restless and wild toward 4 A. M., but when seen was quiet and conscious; abdomen somewhat retracted; when he moved in bed seemed to make unnecessary motions, but could, however, reach out and grab a bunch of keys held in front of him with the left hand, but failed to put the right hand far enough up to change them from one hand to the other; mouth slightly distorted toward the left; tongue protruded all night; pupils large but equal and responsive. Ordered hydrate of chloral, grs. x., every three hours. The Dr. said that this had been a very interesting case to him, and he would like to have the views of the Society concerning it.

Dr. Connor said that a similar case presented itself to his notice a short time since. A strong, robust German, æt. 20, whose parents, sisters and brothers were healthy, about eight days ago, while lifting at a machine, suddenly became dizzy, fell down and was unconscious until the next day, when it was found that he could not speak, and has not been able to from that time. He is not able to protrude the tongue or open the jaws more than a half or three-fourths of an inch. The right

side is not quite as strong as the left. Can answer questions intelligently in writing; complains of dizziness if pressure is made on the head. The symptoms were explained on the theory that there was a lesion at the base of the brain in the motor tract. In the process of lifting, an over distension of some of the vessels had probably been produced, and the sudden pressure caused a rupture of some of the delicate nerve fibres in the motor tract, perhaps of the optic thalamus, interfering with the co-ordinating nervous impulses from the speech center.

Dr. Shurly remarked that the symptoms of Dr. Inglis' case were very similar to those of a case diagnosticated by Dr. Moore, of Rochester, N. Y., as "concussion of the brain, with localized cerebritis." This patient recovered at the end of a year. There was no fever, except for the first few days. There was a derangement of the mind and difficulty of speech, although he had lucid intervals.

Dr. Cleland stated the following case, as bearing on the subject:

A Scotch gentleman, advanced in years, who had had charge of a large estate for a long time, the care of which required a good amount of mental work, suddenly became insane and epileptic. He came to this country but it did not benefit him any. One day he was taken with a fit, and before any one could render him aid he fell in the fire and burned his scalp severely. After many weeks of sickness, pieces of necrosed bone, involving both tables of the skull, dropped away, leaving a small surface of the brain exposed, and straightway his intellectual faculties came back to him perfectly,—even his mathematical knowledge was completely restored.

Dr. Eugene Smith asked Dr. Conner if he thought the rupture of nerve fibers in the motor tract in his case accounted for the symptoms.

Dr. Connor said he believed the symptoms were produced in part by the same cause that would produce rupture of the nerve fibres, *i. e.*, sudden dilatation of the blood vessels, with increased pressure.

Dr. Shurly asked if the ill effeets of sudden dilatation of the blood vessels, with slight serous effusions, were not prevented by the ebb and flow of the cerebro-spinal fluids?

Dr. Connor said that might be true to a certain extent; but these were extraordinary congestions we have described, no matter how brought about, whether from severe mental strain or some other cause. If there is no rupture of the vessels, after a time the effusion is returned; if it has taken place and the patient gets well; but we must suppose in some cases there is a rupture of nerve fibres causing such symptoms as described in the cases reported, and which may after a time be recovered from. The man Dr. Cleland mentioned was much more fortunate in his escape from the results of over-pressure of the brain than thousands of other men are in the country who exhaust their brains by over-work and who soon reach a point where the derangement becomes so great from mal-nutrition that they cannot recover.

Dr. Eugene Smith reported the following case: A young man presented himself to his notice who had been treated for erysipelas of the eyelid. Found on inquiry that he had a discharging bubo; the eye had much the appearance of persistent ophthalmia; no redness; excruciating pain; high temperature, at least 104°; dry skin, etc. Prescribed simply a mercurial at that time. The next morning found that the other eye was affected and the superior maxilla of the side first attacked was swollen, hot and very tender; the tongue was heavily coated, brown and cracked in the center, white on the edges, Put him on calomel and Dover's powders, and improvement in the case commenced immediately. From the previous history of the patient, and the symptoms presented, he regarded it as a case of syphilitic infraorbital periostitis.

Dr. A. C. McGraw thought the fact that it was a suppurating bubo would argue against its being of a syphilitic nature.

Dr. S. explained that the patient acknowledged having a chancre a year ago, and had been treated meanwhile for secondary symptoms. The suppurating bubo was the result of a recently acquired chancroid.

Dr. McGraw said he had recently used the battery in the treatment of a nævus. It was of immense size, covering the whole of one side of the face and the upper lip. The lip hung down to the chin. He passed the needles into the lip and turned on the current from forty-five cells. Great destruction of tissue resulted, and in a short time the whole mass sloughed away, without any hemorrhage. Also burned a large hole in the cheek, and intended to burn away the whole mass and leave cicatricial tissue in its place. If there was too much contraction, could easily remedy it by bringing down a flap from the cheek. The operation was painful, and ether was given.

Dr. Mulheron had recently treated a young man for typhoid fever, and he was beginning to recover, when he found one day that the temperature had suddenly risen to 105°, but could discover no complication to account for it. Next day, however, he found that he had diphtheria, with a temperature of 106°, which persisted for a week without much intermission. The highest pulse rate was 144. To reduce the temperature he resorted to 20 grain doses of quinine, which produced the desired effect, with slight diaphoresis. The patient recovered.

JAS. D. MUNSON, M. D.,
*Secretary pro tem.*

---

MARCH 5, 1877.

President Brown occupied the chair.

Dr. Cleland reported a case of embolism affecting the vessels of the right lung and the right kidney. (The full notes of the case appear elsewhere in the present number of the JOURNAL.)

Dr. Connor, in remarking on the case, called attention to a cause of pain so very forcibly illustrated by the history of this case. There was the most excruciating pain, coming on almost instantly, and which was controlled only by enormous doses of analgesics. This arose from the partial stoppage of the flow of blood to the part. There was, in consequence, a deficient supply of food, a kind of mal-nutrition, and hence the extreme agony. The parenchyma of the lung was especially rich in its

nervous supply, and any interference with its nutrition very quickly manifested itself.

Dr. Eugene Smith asked how morphia and atropia together could be of any use. He had used them in conjunction in his own family without any satisfaction. If they were antidotal to each other, as claimed, the effect would naturally be *nil.*

Dr. Mulheron replied that Dr. S. had made a statement not borne out by recent experiments. Atropia did not act as an antidote to morphia, but it stimulated certain functions which morphia depressed, as the function of respiration and the circulation.

Dr. Connor added that they were not supposed to be chemically but physiologically antagonistic. Were the former true, the one would always annihilate the other in the system; the latter being true, one drug controls the often excessive action of the other with the happiest results.

Dr. Yemans, through the courtesy of Dr. Brown, exhibited a patient afflicted with tinea sycosis, affecting the entire bearded portion of the face. Pus was present in some regions. Epilation had been performed over nearly all the affected parts. Tr. iodine was applied locally. He also exhibited some "Favi cups" just removed from the scalp of a patient under treatment. He was having the scalp cleansed, and would then apply anti parasitic remedies. The hair would be restored, except in those spots where the follicles were destroyed.

He also reported a case of alopecia areata, or vitiligo of the scalp, there being five areas of baldness. Under the local application of tr. iodine, tr. capsicum and tr. nux vomica, singly or combined, the hair was restored, but on one spot remained gray for several months. It was now resuming its natural color.

To an inquiry why epilation was useful, Dr. Yemans replied that the remedies could not reach the seat of the disease while the hair remained in the follicle. In answer to another query, he replied that he expected to stimulate the epithelial cells lining the follicles by the use of stimulating lotions.

Dr. Carstens believed that epilation was useful, because

that process removed the food of the parasite. It had to find a peculiar soil in which it could live and increase, and this, he believed, depended on some condition of the blood. The spores of the parasite floated in the air, and might settle in any one's head, but only occasionally would we find a case of tinea. This was in accordance with his belief that the physical condition of a person had much to do with the contraction of the disease. Locally, he fouud carbolized lotions useful in destroying the parasite.

Dr. Jenks reported a case of double ovariotomy in a woman fifty-three years old. She had come from the western part of the State, where she had been treated by various physicians for ascites, arising, some told her, from kidney disease, and others, from liver disease. She had been tapped twice, but without benefit, nor could the Dr. determine from her description whether the fluid was ascitic or otherwise.

He made the diagnosis of ovarian tumor, probably multilocular and adherent to the uterus, excluding uterine fibroid on account of the age of the patient and apparent non-malignancy of the growth. The patient was anxious for an immediate operation, but he prevailed on her to enter the hospital for three weeks to undergo preparatory treatment. However, in a week the rapid growth of the tumor interfered so much with the heart's action that an immediate operation became absolutely necessary, and it was accordingly performed on the 22d of February.

Under the carbolized spray (Lister's antiseptic method) an incision was made from the umbilicus to the pubes, and the peritoneal cavity opened. The tumor was found to be multilocular and adherent to the abdominal wall, the omentum, the intestines, the uterus, and throughout the whole retro-uterine space. It was removed by enucleation and found to weigh thirty-five pounds. The uterus was found to be healthy, but the other ovary contained a cyst about the size of an egg, and this was likewise removed and a ligature applied to the pedicle. The adhesions were so extensive that many vessels were ruptured during the process of enucleation that had to be tied, and

several times the operation was stopped for this purpose. Eighteen or twenty ligatures were thus applied, the material employed being Chinese silk. These ligatures were all cut short and left in the peritoneal cavity, but those applied to the pedicles were left with long ends for the purpose of drainage. The peritoneal cavity was then carefully and thoroughly cleansed with warm water of the great quantity of blood which had escaped into it during the operation, and the wound closed by means of bandages and compresses, the long ligatures making their exit at the lowest point. This was the best method of drainage, the Dr. claimed, and never again would he introduce a tube for this purpose into the peritoneal cavity. No sutures were placed in the external wound, as the patient had become greatly exhausted under the combined influence of the operation and the anæsthetic; once she sank so low that the administration of the latter was stopped and the battery was made ready for use, but, happily, was not needed.

The patient rallied pretty well, and up to the third day no tympanitis appeared. Morphia was given subcutaneously to quiet the nervous system, but no food was allowed for twenty-four hours after the operation, only brandy and water being used for its stimulating effect. It was a mistake, the Dr. said, to give food soon after an operation of such a grave nature, when all the energies of the individual were necessary to establish complete reaction.

On the seventh day the pulse flagged greatly, and on the eighth day it was still worse, so that it seemed certain that the patient must die. Such being her condition, the attendants, who were advanced medical students, were instructed to administer dram doses of brandy, and dram doses of Lente's solution of quinine, hypodermically, until some effect was produced, as no harm could result from overdoses as long as she continued to sink.

This medication, although it caused two small abscesses, was followed by the happiest results, the patient soon beginning to recover her strength. She may now, on the thirteenth day, be considered fairly convalescent.

There was some flatus, which was relieved with nux vomica

and creasote. There was no hæmorrhage, peritonitis, no septicæmia, no danger whatever, during the after treatment, except the extreme physical prostration already described. The wound healed by first intention throughout nearly its whole length, and was now almost closed. The case was interesting on account of the age of the patient, and the very extensive adhesions that existed.

Dr. Mulheron reported a case of intussusception of the bowels. When he first saw the patient he was in extreme physical agony, and was vomiting stercoraceous matter. The bowels had not moved for several days, and castor oil, salts and other domestic remedies had been taken, but without effect.

One-eighth of a grain of morphia was administered hypodermically, but without relief, and the dose was repeated every few minutes, until a grain had been given, when there was some alleviation of the pain. Subsequently half a grain more was administered. The diagnosis having been made, the patient received an injection of water, which emptied the lower bowel. He was then put in the knee-elbow position, and fully six quarts of water forced into the bowels by the aid of a Davidson's syringe. This caused a considerable increase of the pain, a good deal of force being necessary to overcome the resistance, but at the end of an hour and three-quarters, suddenly, with a great sigh of relief, the patient rolled over on his side and went to sleep. The operation had been successful.

Dr. Shurly mentioned a case of a similar nature, as was supposed, but neither injections of air nor water brought relief. A post mortem revealed the fact that, besides the intussusception, there was also strangulation of a loop of intestine by an adhesive band.

Dr. Carstens said he had recently had a case for which he had done nothing but give a little bismuth to relieve the vomiting. A large piece of the intestine sloughed away, and the patient recovered.

On motion of Dr. Mulheron, the Committee on Publication was empowered to prepare and publish in the Sunday papers, date March 11, 1877, an article on "Vaccination.

THEO. F. KERR, M. D.,
*Secretary.*

# Correspondence.

## Medical Gossip from Berlin.

My Dear Editors,—As I have been in Berlin now about four months, you will, no doubt, think it time that I should redeem my promise, made to Dr. Mulheron, to send you some letters for publication concerning matters and things here in the medical line. But, now that I seat myself for this purpose, I feel that it will be a somewhat difficult matter to present you such a picture as will be interesting; for, to me, what is to be seen is no more new, and I fear my descriptions will, consequently, lack vividness. One advantage may arise from this, however, namely, that, the glamour charm of novelty having worn off, I shall be more certain to present things in their natural colors, and to give of them a more reliable, if not a more pleasing, account.

As many of the clinics are held in apartments in the public hospital, known as the "Charite," I thought it might be well first to describe the building; but, on making some inspections for that purpose, I found that it alone would afford subject enough for many letters, for it is an enormous affair. I shall, therefore, simply say that it is made up of several buildings, some of which are wholly devoted to one department, as is the case with that in which Virchow has his physiological laboratory. It has capacity, I am told, for two thousand patients, each class being assigned its separate apartment, and its separate professor and staff of assistants.

The buildings are all very plain, both externally and internally; but, in the former respect, in perfect harmony with all the buildings in Berlin. They are built of solid masonry, with plastered surface, in imitation of block stone. The walls are fully four feet thick, at least as high as the second story. The roofing is of flat tiling, put on as slate are. This is the material most in use in this country, judging from my observations here and on the way between here and Hamburg. Not only are the

humblest cottages, but the royal palaces, so covered. It is, however, very clumsy in appearance, and this, together with its disagreeably red color, and, when old, its mossgrown, green surface, renders it very marring to the appearance of any building. The internal appearance is very clean and comfortable, and the partitioning of space the most convenient. The wards of each professor open into his clinical apartment—lecture room or operating room, as the case may be—and thus the utmost ease and safety are secured in the movement of patients to and fro.

Now, that we have given enough for a general account of the "Charite," we will make a call at some of the clinics. Prof. Schrœder's being first in order, we will see what he has interesting to-day. His room is not more, apparently, than twenty feet square. As one enters, there are three rows of chairs arranged for the students, probably about thirty in number, and these are not all legitimately filled. They are always, however, occupied; but a good many who visit this clinic, as well as all the others, are physicians from all parts of the world, who are, on proper introduction, welcome to be present. These I do not call legitimate occupants of the seats, but they show a very strong aversion to vacant chairs.

It may seem strange that there are so few students at this clinic, but such is the case at all the others, also, and it is accounted for in this way: The course of studies is divided up into semestres, and covers a total period of four years. Each semestre has its particular study, and so the students are found at various stages of the course, now studying under this professor, now under that, and so scattered about amongst the clinics that one cannot see them all at once, as is the case in an American school. I may as well say here, too, that the full course of study lasts about four years and a half; for the examnation of students lasts about six months. They are first examined for their degree by the University, and then by the State, for the privilege of practicing. The latter examination is much the more severe, and is both practical and theoretical. The student has his patient given him in the hospital, and is

obliged to see him through his troubles, and to render a strict account of the same in writing. Thus he has to make his way through all the departments of medicine, to the satisfaction of State officers, before he is entitled to practice—and this, too, after graduating from a university which is, I believe, the property of the State and under its supervision.

This thoroughness may seem, to Americans, too exacting. It may be from the student's view; it may be for the medical mountebank; but it is not in the opinion of an intelligent sick man who wants a physician.

In the middle of Prof. Schrœder's room is a very ingeniously constructed chair, upon which the patients are placed for examination and operation. I will try to describe it so that a fair idea of it may be obtained. The material of which it is constructed is ¾ inch iron. Its seat is at a convenient height for the surgeon's eye, while he examines the parts in a sitting position, or makes operations. It is made of some soft material, packed a little solidly, and covered with leather. The size of the seat is not much larger than that of a comfortable arm chair —exceeding this most from front to back. Running up from the framework of the seat is a projection, which might be called the back of the chair, and which consists simply of leather fastened across the frame. This is movable upon a hinge, and can be raised or lowered at the convenience of the patient or surgeon. But little more than the head of the patient reaches it. So far, it does not differ much from some other operating chairs, but in the following respects it has some advantage: Upon each of the anterior legs are two crutch-shaped supports, for the fixing of the patient's legs. They are so attached as to be movable up and down, and are held in place by thumb-screws. One is situated above the other, and when the patient is in place the top of the upper crutch sustains and fixes the knee; the lower one performs the same office for the foot. When the patient is in position, the nates may even project beyond the front of the chair, the hips being hung, as it were, and sustained by the knee crutch, which, as also the foot crutch, projects towards the surgeon, at an angle of, perhaps,

30°. In this way the person of the patient is fully at the command of the surgeon. The legs of the patient are spread well apart, and all covering or obstruction removed, so that the light, which passes over the surgeon's shoulders as he sits between the limbs of the patient, has full play upon the instruments or parts under examination. Also, attached to the front legs of the chair, below the crutches, is a step, from which the patient mounts into the chair, and upon which dishes of water or other conveniences for the surgeon may be laid, or receptacles placed for blood, which would otherwise drop on the floor, during operations. Altogether, it seems the perfection of convenience, which, of course, it must be, otherwise it would not long be used by one who has so much work to perform as has Prof. Schrœder.

This clinic is held three days in the week, an hour a day. On an average, three patients are attended to in this hour, unless there is some tedious operation to perform. During several visits that I have made here, the patients who were presented were suffering from one form or other of cancer of the uterus, and it surprised me somewhat to see that not only those past middle life were represented, but also those whose uterine functions were at the period of their greatest activity. I saw the Professor apply treatment to several of these cases. In all, after removing what he could of the cancerous substance, with what is called, I think, the sharp spoon, he applied the actual cautery. To one who has never before seen this done, it is a most shocking thing. The vaginal walls are held well apart by Sim's speculum, while the iron, at white heat, is passed from one to several times right through, if necessary, the neck of the uterus. I have not seen any of the patients after the reaction from this treatment, but would suppose, on general principles, that it would be very great.

On one occasion I saw used a very ingenious instrument, which was intended to substitute, in such operations, the iron heated in the ordinary way. It was invented, I believe, by a Paris physician, whose name, as well as that of the instrument, I cannot now remember; and its main object is to keep up

constantly the desired heat during any necessary time, without reheating. This is accomplished in the following manner: The end of the instrument, which is a bulb, and is perforated with small openings, is held in a spirit lamp a few minutes, till hot; then a stream of some napthous fluid, as I am informed, is passed, by a contrivance similar to a Davidson's syringe, through a tubous passage in the handle, which is in communication with the openings in the bulb, through which its elements, after decomposition by the heat of the bulb, escape. In the meantime an action between the platinum (of which the bulb is made) and the hydrogen of the naphtha takes place, which results in intense heat, which is continuous as long as the instrument is kept in action. Notwithstanding it seemed an admirable contrivance, the Professor did not approve of it, and laid it aside in favor of the simpler method.

In this clinic (and I may say here, once for all, in all the clinics where an exposure of the person is necessary), there is not the slightest regard for feeling or modesty, no more than if such things were unknown. I do not make this remark that I may criticise in the slightest degree adversely the apparent disregard of ordinary proprieties, but to present the fact that no removable obstacle is allowed to come between the physician and his patient. In the fullest sense of the word, the patient is at the disposal of the doctor while under his care; and this seems to be mutually understood. If any hesitation is shown to this complete submission, the patient is dismissed. And the thought here occurs to me, what wonder that men become great as physicians, and eminent as authorities, who, under such circumstances, have an unlimited number of patients, and every means for treatment at their hands that genius can contrive or money procure, while they, at the same time, devote all their energies to but a circumscribed field of labor? The more I see of the way great men are made, the more weight I am inclined to attach to their opportunities, and the less faith I have in the commoner impression that all the difference lies in superior mental faculties or organization. Of course, as to the extremes of mental capacity, the latter impression is correct,

but in the case of average mental power, I think most is due to opportunities, with, of course, the desire to make use of them.

Before passing to any other clinic in the "Charite," it may be best to visit what is called the "Policlinic," of Prof. Schroeder. This is situated at No. 5, on Dorotheen street, but a short distance from the Hospital, and, as its name implies, is devoted to the general diseases of women, as well as to obstetrics. As one enters here, he sees arranged near the centre of a long room, three couches, side by side, at convenient distances apart, with the feet toward the light. Upon these are examined by the professor and his students women in all stages of pregnancy. The patients walk in in a very matter of course way, lie down in position, and then, with the person fully exposed, submit to vaginal or any other examination which may be necessary, not only by one student, but perhaps three or four. They go out and in in quick succession, as there is no scarcity of such patients in a city of this magnitude, and when the hour has passed, plenty remain over for another day.

From this room we proceed up stairs to the lying-in department. Here patients in the act of labor are studied and examined, as in other cases, without restraint. We then retrace our steps to the room just left, to observe the treatment or diagnosis of uterine diseases in general. Here another chair such as already described, is in use. This part of the clinic lasts from two to three hours, first under the conduction of the professor in person, and then under that of his chief assistant. This clinic is also three times a week.

I will close what I have to say in this letter by a few remarks concerning Prof. Schroeder himself, which may not be uninteresting, especially to recent graduates of Michigan University, who, I believe, read his works as class books. I might send his photograph if a copy of it could be inserted in printing this letter, as might also be done with the photographs of all the members of the faculty of which I intend to write, but as this would probably be somewhat expensive, I must only describe him as best I can in a few words. Prof. Schroeder is a man of about 35 years of age, well formed and robust, with a florid

complexion and sandy hair and whiskers. His face is of the purely German type, which is mostly distinguished by the broadness of the forehead and the fullness of the eyes. His head is quite bald for one of his age. In speaking he is very deliberate, firm and unhesitating. In his operations and examinations he shows the same decision. It is said of him that he is a constant worker, being most of the time with his patients, and attending in person all their labors.

R. J. Peare, M. D.

February 13th, 1877.

# Abstracts from Exchanges.

## Practice of Medicine.

Treatment of Typhoid Fever.—In one of a course of lectures by Prof. A. L. Loomis, reported for the *Medical Record*, the lecturer lays down some important practical rules for the treatment of typhoid fever. He premises these by the statement that, when typhoid fever is carried from the sick to the well, the evacuations are the chief, if not the only, cause of the contamination. The importance, therefore, of thoroughly disinfecting the excrements of typhoid patients is manifest.

After the poison has once entered the system, no means have as yet been discovered by which it can be counteracted or neutralized, so as to prevent the development of the disease. The best that can be done is to guide the disease to a favorable issue, and prevent injury to organs essential to life.

It is claimed, by many very distinguished observers, that the high temperature is the cause of the parenchymatous changes which constitute the danger in typhoid fever. Dr. Loomis does not concede this, but claims that the specific poison of the disease is most active in this causation. It is still an unsettled question whether the disturbances of the cerebro-spinal system are owing to primary changes in the constituents of the blood, or to the effects of high temperature in the nerve centres.

The most efficient and reliable agents for the reduction of temperature are, unquestionably, cold water externally, and the sulphate of quinine internally. As soon as the temperature rises over 103° F., place the patient in a water bath having a temperature of 70° or 80°, and gradually lower the temperature by the addition of ice or cold water, until the temperature of the patient begins to fall. It may be necessary to lower the temperature of the bath to 60°. If the temperature of the patient falls rapidly—that is, two or three degrees in five or six minutes—as soon as it reaches 103° he should be removed from the bath and placed in bed. If the temperature falls slowly, the patient should be removed at 101°. The patient should never be kept in the bath until the normal temperature has been reached, else he may pass from a condition of fever to a state of collapse. While in the bath, the head should be cooled by sponging with cold water, or by the application of the ice bag.

In severe cases, during the first and second weeks, the temperature thus reduced will begin slowly to rise again, until it reaches its former height. This rise usually sets in in from one to three hours, and reaches its maximum in from two to six hours, when it is necessary to repeat the bath. After four or five baths have been administered without permanent good, it will be useless to rely on them without calling in the aid of other agencies. In such cases the temperature, when lowered, should be sought to be kept down by means of quinine.

Treatment of Acute Dysentery by Injections of Hot Water. – The success in the treatment of the pelvic viscera by vaginal injections of hot water induced Dr. John J. Reid to try their effect in acute dysentery. He reports, in the *N. Y. Medical Journal,* that the trial was very satisfactory. The hips of the patient are slightly raised, by means of a pillow, and a basin of water of the requisite temperature (from 100° to 110° F.) is placed so as to allow the nates to rest on the edge of the vessel. The vaginal nozzle of a Davidson's syringe is then placed in the rectum, and alongside of it the rectal or smaller nozzle. The injection is made through the vaginal nozzle, and the return flow comes through the rectal. The stream should be kept up for ten minutes. The injection should be repeated every two hours until the active stage is past.

DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP, WHAT ARE THEY?—Sir John R. Cormack (*Edin. Med. Jour.*, Sept., '76), after an extended examination of the facts, answers the above question as follows: Diphtheria is, and croup is not, a disease. What is croup? Only a word—a word which originally meant stridulous breathing—a symptom of laryngismus stridulous, laryngitis striduloso, laryngo-tracheal diphtheria, and some other affections—a word which in different countries has drifted into different meanings; a word currently applied by British authors to diseases essentially distinct in their pathology; a word, therefore, which, from the confusion it creates in British and international literature, ought to be removed from medical nomenclature. It is not necessary to find a substitute for the word *croup*, all the various diseases which it embraces having their own appropriate and separate names in all languages.

WATER—METHODS FOR ITS USE IN FEVERS.—The methods of Wintermitz are given (*Med. Record*), in substance as follows:

*Simple Ablution*, or sponge bath, is indicated when the temperature is not over 101° or 102° F. When used in a higher fever it is principally for its effect as a nervous stimulant. It also prepares the skin for more potent measures. It must be repeated every half hour, and accomplishes the result only in a very unsatisfactory manner. It will produce elevation rather than lowering of temperature, if not followed by a more potent measure.

*Friction Bath* is more useful. To apply it the head is first cooled, to prevent the cerebral congestion which would otherwise follow. The patient is then wrapped in a sheet wet with water at a temperature of 62° to 53° F. Rubbing the skin gently also increases the amount of evaporation more than fifty per cent. This bath has the advantage of being purely a nervous stimulant. It causes dilatation of the blood vessels of the periphery of the body, and must have, as a matter of course, a great influence upon the action of the heart. If used in children in the early stage of eruptive fevers, the exanthem will appear in full view, thus rendering the diagnosis certain in some

cases in which it was previously uncertain. It is especially serviceable in acute articular rheumatism.

*The Half Bath* must be continued from twenty to thirty minutes, and the temperature should not be lower than from 65° to 54° F. It may be assisted by pouring warm water over the neck, chest and back. The half bath is preferable to the full bath. In the full bath the weight of the water prevents proper reaction. The disadvantages of too cold a bath are that colder the water used the quicker the reaction and the sooner the return of the fever heat and the sooner exhausts the patient.

A patient should never feel chilly while in a bath, and as soon as the skin begins to assume a bluish color he should be at once removed. The principal rule to be observed in the use of water is to methodically repeat whatever method of application is used, and neither during day or night permit the continuance of a high temperature for much length of time.

Hot Baths—Rules for Using, Etc.—Prof. Laseque *(Med. Press and Circular)* gives the following rules for the use of the hot bath :

No hot bath ought to exceed twenty to thirty minutes in duration. The initial temperature ought always to be lower than the final temperature, and the increase of temperature should always be gradual. A maximum temperature is 103°, but four or five degrees more can be endured if the patient does not remain in it longer than eight to ten minutes. On leaving the bath the patient goes to bed and loses the sensation of unusual heat. Cold douches are not well borne after hot water baths. Chronic rheumatic arthritis is much benefited by a prolonged course of hot baths. A similar mode of treatment has been found useful in chronic abdominal complaints—as protracted diarrhœa—and even in obstinate chronic bronchitis.

Croup and Diphtheria—The Analogies Indicated by the Registration Tables of Philadelphia Since 1868.—These tables (*Transac. Penn. Med. Society*, 1868,) show that both croup and diphtheria destroy a small proportion more of females than of males. Both prevail to a moderate and proportionately

equal extent during the first year of life. Both to about double the extent from the first to the first to the fifth year that they do in the first. Both diminish rapidly from the fifth to the tenth —croup more rapidly than diphtheria—while diphtheria continues to be accredited with an occasional victim up to years of maturity, and croup only with an exceptional one. Both prevail during the winter months more especially, and their fluctuations are very nearly simultaneous.

Ready Method for Administering Fluids when the Jaws are Firmly Closed.—Dr. F. G. Burrall (*Med. Record*, Feb. 19, 1876) says that when the jaws are firmly closed there is an opening bounded by the molars, the body of the superior and ramus of the inferior maxilla. If on either side the cheek is held well out from the jaw, a pocket or gutter is formed into which fluids may be poured, and they will pass into the mouth through the opening behind the molars, as well as through the interstices between the teeth. When in the mouth they tend to create a disposition to swallow, and by this method a considerable quantity of liquid may be promptly given.

## Physiology.

Flow of Blood Through Capillary Tubes.—M. Haro (*Med. Examiner*, Nov. 1876), says, that he has succeeded in constructing tubes of small diameter, suited for experimentation respecting the flow of blood. He found that:

1. Heat much increases the flow of defibrinated blood, and this effect is much increased as the corpuscular element is larger, whilst on the serum heat has the same action as on distilled water. Thus heat diminishes the resistance of the blood to the vessels.

2. Carbonic acid retards the flow of blood most decidedly—and thus accounts for the fact that excess of carbonic acid in the blood obstructs the capillary circulation, slackens the pulse, and increases blood pressure.

3. Pure sulphuric ether retards the flow of the blood, hence the indication for the use of ammonia as a restorative in poisoning by ether.

Lymphatics of the Liver.—A. Budge *(Ludwig's Arbeiten, Band X., London Med. Record*, Dec. 15, 1876), gives his conclusions from his injectional experiments in the peri-vascular spaces of that organ. A closed system of lymphatics exist in the liver which is in intimate connection with the venous blood vessels. The blood capillaries of the lobules are surrounded by lymphatic sheaths, which prevent any communication of the blood with the liver cells, except by passage through them. Like the capillaries, the lymphatic sheaths, before exit from the lobules, unite to form larger trunks, the lymphatics, which afterwards are enclosed in the walls of the veins, and by means of the inter lobular system send the lymph upwards to the lymphatics of the diaphragm and downwards into that of the hilus.

Stimulation of the Cranial Dura Mater and its Results.—M. Bochefontaine *(Lancet*, Dec. 1876), in a recent note to the Academie des Sciences, reports the results of a number of experiments, which he had performed upon the dura mater of etherized, chloralized and slightly curarized dogs, a portion of whose skulls had been previously removed. The sensibility of the membrane was determined by the cries of pain and the general movements excited in the animal by its irritation. Slight scratching with the point of the forceps upon the portion covering the central line of the middle of the uncovered hemisphere caused movements of the eyelids and ear, and deviation of the noise towards the same side. A stronger irritation aroused a simultaneous movement of the limbs of the opposite side of the body, while a still stronger one caused motion on both sides of the face, and in all the limbs, although the greatest action was present in the extremities situated upon the same side as the irritation. To remove all chance of error, the experiments were repeated after the membrane had been separated from the gray matter by the removal of the latter, and the subjacent white substance of the entire sigmoid convolution and the results were identical. Division of the dura mater into four segments was also tried, and on pinching the anterior one

with the forceps, corresponding movements of the limbs, or only of the orbicularis palpæbrarum occurred, the same as when the membrane was merely scratched; but compression of the outer and posterior one aroused no movements of the face, and only those of the extremities and other parts of the body, while on pinching the inner segment near the falx cerebri, no movements whatever were excited. From these facts it is concluded that the transmission of the irritation of the cranial dura mater is not by means of sensory nerve fibres coming from the opposite side, and that the results are not due to any accidental stimulation of the subjacent grey cortex. The course taken by the irritation to reach the nerves of the excited muscles is one not easy to determine, except for the facial movements, since the nerves in question can receive their stimulation at the point where they pass through the membrane, but for the nerves which produce the movements in the side of the body corresponding to the experiment, the irritation is evidently not such a direct one, so that when all four limbs are moved we must conclude that the irritation is transmitted both directly and by decussation to both sides of the cord.

Wounds of the Spinal Cord. (*Piccolo and Sirena Gior di Scien. Natur. ed Econ. Palermo Vol. xi, Lon. Med. Rec.*, Jan. 15, 1877.) Professors G. Piccolo and S. Sirena, in the results obtained from a long series of experiments, have made an important contribution to the physiology and pathology of the spinal cord. Their experiments were made upon dogs, rabbits and pigeons, (especially upon the former,) with the following objects:

1. To ascertain whether sensibility to touch remained, or was destroyed after section of the posterior columns. (These experiments were made on dogs.)

2. To study the disturbances of sensation and motion, as well as the pathological changes of structure consecutive upon partial or total division of the cord.

Except in three cases, where the spinal cord was laid bare, they divided the cord by the subcutaneous method, which is performed by introducing a long, narrow, double or single-edged

tenotome through the inter-vertebral foramina into the spinal canal. Its entrance is indicated by a cry of pain and a tetanic shock. A short time was allowed to pass before observations were taken, as immediately, or soon after the operation, the results were the same, no matter which position of the cord had been cut.

The following are the results :

1. Tactile sensibility and that to pain are conveyed to the encephalon by the grey matter.

2. The posterior columns are not the conductors of tactile sensation, and still less of pain.

3. The paralysis following all lesions, complete or incomplete, of the posterior half of the cord, (in the cervical, dorsal and lumbar regions,) perceptibly improved after a longer or shorter time.

4. Very limited co-ordinate movements may be performed, although the limbs are absolutely without sensation.

5. After division of the anterior half of the cord, motor power is more or less completely re-established after some weeks.

6. After lesion of the lateral columns of one or both sides in the lumbar region, no alteration of any kind in the movements of the posterior limbs could be observed after cicatrisation had taken place.

7. After analogous lesions in the cervical region, the movements of the thorax and limbs were re-established. Hence, the lateral columns in the cervical regions have no special influence on the respiratory movements, and in this region, as well as in the lumbar, their place may be supplied by the anterior columns and *vice versa.*

8. The voluntary motor impulse follows a direct course in the lumbar region of the cord, and a partially crossed one in the dorsal, (at least in birds).

9. Sensory stimuli are not conveyed to the brain along the cord by a predetermined way, that is to say, by direct conductors in each half of the medulla, but decussate more or less completely, so that both sides indifferently join in conveying the

impression to the encephalon, passing through the grey commissure.

10. The lower portion of the intestine—with the exception of the sphincter ani—is, at least in dogs, innervated by the great sympathetic; unless, along with paralysis of the hinder limbs there have also been paralysis of the last portion of the rectum.

11. The sensory and motor nerves of the uterus are derived from the great sympathetic, and not from the sacral.

12. The nervous supply of the bladder and its sphincter is derived from the sympathetic.

13. The roots of the cervical sympathetic proceed from the cervical portion of the cord.

14. After severe compression of the medulla in the lumbar region, the first effect observed was paraplegia, analogous to that produced by section of the posterior part of the cord, but differing from this in the quickness with which motion and sensation were re-established.

15. There are not in the grey substance of the cord, portions specially charged with the duty of conducting sensory impressions, nor portions which exclusively transmit motor impulses, but they act concurrently with the white substances of the antero-lateral columns. Besides, if any portion of the grey matter, however sclerosed, maintained the continuity of the grey axis of the medulla, sensation is preserved in the limbs behind the lesion; and in them, indeed, co-ordinate movements take place if the anterior or lateral columns be uninjured.

16. All the partial lesions of the cord which give rise to hyperæsthesia are not yet accurately known.

17. Wounds of the medulla made by the subcutaneous method, are not followed by severe pathological disturbances.

18. In all the vivisections, including those in which the animals were kept alive up to the fifth month, there was no evidence of reproduction of nerve substance. The two portions of the cord were always found united by cicatricial tissue; whose cells as well as fibres had their greater diameter transverse to the axis of the nerve tubes.

## Surgery.

New Method of Amputating at the Hip Joint.—Mr. Newman *(Glasgow Med. Jour.*, Oct., '76,) presents a new plan for controlling the hæmorrhage in amputation at hip joint. He uses a knife so constructed as to have at its back two moveable pieces of steel nine inches long. When the knife is passed hrough the limb to make the anterior flap, an elastic band is passed from one end of one of the moveable pieces to the other end. This effectually compresses all vessels. In like manner the posterior flap is treated, so that there is little loss of blood during the operation. The sections being made, the surgeon can secure the arteries at his leisure.

Postpharyngeal Abscess in Children—(*Jahob, & Kinderheilkunde, Band X., Heft 1 and 2; Lon. Med. Record*, Nov. 15th, 1876).—The valuable paper of Dr. Bokai, of the Children's Hospital at Pesth, is based upon the observation of 144 cases of this affection, which occurred during the space of twenty-two years. One hundred and twenty nine were idiopathic; three were due to the burrowing of cervical abscesses; four were secondary to vertebral disease; seven occurred in the course of scarlatina, and one resulted from the impaction of a foreign body—a brooch. Besides these, there were forty-three cases of lymphadenitis retropharyngealis which terminated in resolution. The idiopathic cases were all believed to have originated in lymphadenitis. A large majority of the abscesses were situated laterally; only one-sixth occupied the middle line.

Etiology: Sex appeared to have no influence, except that three out of the four patients in whom it was secondary to vertebral disease, were boys; one hundred and thirty-four occurred under four years of age; eighty six in the first year; thirty-four in the second year, and fourteen in the third year. The youngest patient was eight weeks old. Thirty-two were distinctly scrofulous; ten, rachitic. It is not a frequent complication of scarlatina, since only seven out of a total of six hundred and sixty-four scarlatina patients were affected by it.

Symptoms: There is first a difficulty in swallowing (in infants, inability to suck), which may lead to regurgitation or vomiting of the food. Voice muffled or nasal, or when the

abscess is fully developed, of a gurgling character; during sleep, the patient snores loudly. When the swelling is near the glottis, the respiration is greatly impeded, the child is restless, and frequently wakes in a choking fit. The position and extent of the abscess have the most influence upon respiration, but the small size of a child's throat, and the possibility of œdema glottidis, must be remembered. Increased secretion is a further hindrance. Cough is frequently absent, and when present is usually a late symptom. The neck is stiff, and, in the advanced stage, a prominence, which must be early felt for, may be seen near the angle of the jaw. The isthmus faucium appears narrowed, and is covered with viscid mucus. The pharynx and adjacent parts are very red, and a swelling of the same color and of the size of a bean, or larger, is seen on the posterior wall, usually behind one of the tonsils; soft palate and uvula are thrust forward. Negative results, on inspection, are not sufficient to exclude abscess. A certain means of diagnosis lies in digital exploration, which must never be omitted, as it gives an idea of the development of the abscess and of the distance it extends downward. Fluctuation may be felt by pressing the lump in the neck while the finger is on the abscess. Fever, in the beginning, in acute cases, is but slight, and, in the chronic and subacute, often absent; when the abscess is fully formed, it is present, but the temperature is rarely over 103° F., and the pulse is not very frequent, unless cyanosis sets in.

Prognosis: Of the one hundred and forty-four patients, thirteen were lost sight of, one hundred and twenty were cured, and eleven died. Of the fatal cases, five were of idiopathic origin, three of vertebral disease, two of scarlatinal and one of traumatic. It is probably fatal, unless surgical aid be given. Spontaneous bursting of the abscess must not be awaited. The prognosis is unfavorable when the child is very young or weak, when the course of the disease is very acute, or when the abscess extends very low down. The most important complication is pneumonia, which occurred in ten cases, in seven of which, the abscess having been opened, it probably arose from the admission of pus into the air-passages. Facial paralysis

occurred in three cases; perforation of the external meatus, in one.

Treatment: In lymphadenitis, apply cold compresses, and if the case be acute, change them frequently; small pieces of ice may be swallowed, and, in the very young, iced water may be syringed against the pharynx. As soon as pus forms, poultices or warm compresses must be substituted, and, when the abscess is fully developed, it must be opened. Frequently the pressure of the finger is sufficient for this. An ordinary sharp-pointed, light bistoury, guarded or not with strappings, is the usual instrument, but if the abscess is very low down, a curved trocar is better. The after-treatment consists in syringing out the throat with lukewarm water, and in maintaining the incision patent by the occasional pressure of the finger. Hemorrhages should be arrested by cold injections; but in operating, the proximity of the internal carotid arteries must not be forgotten. Abscesses in connection with vertebral caries should not be opened unless they offer a serious impediment to respiration or deglutition. In none of his cases did he deem it advisable to open the abscess from outside, though it is allowed that such a course may be sometimes necessary. (*Monthly Abstract*, Jan., 1877.)

Treatment of Umbilical Hernia in Children.—(*Paris Medicale*, Oct. 12. *London Med. Record*, Nov. 16, 1876).—M. Archambault takes a piece of white wax, which he softens and rolls between his fingers; this ball is split in two, so as to form two hemispheres. One of these, of a size proportionate to the extent of the umbilical depression, is placed with the convex surface in the depression, and maintained there by a piece of strapping. For wax may be substituted gutta-percha, softened in warm water. At the end of two hours the body will be sufficiently moistened to adhere to the skin. From this time no bandage is required.—(*Monthly Abstract*, Jan., 1877).

Traumatic Tetanus Cured by Nerve-Stretching.—(*Centralbl. f., Chir. No. 40, 1876. Chicago Med. Jour. and Examiner*).—Prof. Vogt, on the 16th of last Sept., was called to a

stone mason, aged sixty-three years, who was suffering from a continuous lock-jaw, violent attacks of opisthotonos and clonic spasms, while the lower extremities excessively rigid. Three weeks previously the mechanic had had his right hand severely injured by the fall of a heavy stone, which had produced a large flap wound of the palm, and a smaller one of the back of the hand. These, however, had nicely healed, and at the time of his visit, the Prof. could find no tenderness, on pressure upon the cicatrices—no painful spots in the course of the nerves of the forearm or arm—but a sensitiveness so great in the region of the brachial plexus, that the slightest touch produced convulsions, as in spite of all treatment, the patient had been daily growing worse. Vogt, recalling the successes of Nussbaum, Billroth, himself and of others, determined to resort to traction upon the brachial plexus. The palmar cicatrix was first cut into and freed from the aponeurosis and tendons, and as no foreign body was found, a longitudinal incision was then made parallel to the anterior border of the trapezius muscle, and in the triangular space between the trapezius, omohyoid and scalenus muscles, to expose the plexus. The sheath of the nerves being severed, a blunt hook was passed under them to lift them from their surroundings. The flexed forefinger being then substituted for the blunt hook, energetic tractions were made on the central as well as the peripheric portions of the nerves. The sheath of the nerves, looking exceedingly hyperæmic, was split up as far as the inter-vertebral foramina. A drainage tube was put in, and the wound dressed antiseptically. When the patient recovered from the narcosis, the tetanic rigidity and spasms of the muscles had entirely disappeared. Besides a little morphia at night, no other medicine was used. No disturbance of motility or sensibility was noticed afterwards by the patient in his right arm.—*N. O. Med. and Surg. Jour.*, Jan., 1877.

Near-Sightedness in the Public Schools—(*Med. Record*, Jan. 20, 1877).—Dr. C. R. Agnew, with the assistance of several physicians of Brooklyn and Cincinnati, has examined the

eyes of a number of children of the public schools, with the object of discovering whether his statistics would agree with those of Cohn. The professor of Breslau published, many years ago, his reports in respect to the existence of myopia among the school children of the surrounding villages, and of the schools and university of the city itself. The amount of near-sightedness among the children of the villages was very small—not exceeding two per cent. This result he preserved as a basis for further operations, assuming that two per cent. indicated as near an approach to the normal eye as could be found anywhere. Accordingly, continuing his observations, he found through all the schools, as they rose in grade, a progressive near-sightedness until the university was reached, where it was found in the appalling ratio of sixty or seventy per cent. The more nutritious food of the children, the better sanitary construction of the school houses, and the less severe system of education in this country, were supposed by many to be potent factors in the prevention of any like ratios in the United States. But when the examinations were made, and the observations summed up, a striking correspondence between those of Breslau and New York, Brooklyn and Cincinnati, was observable. The last three cities were chosen for the examinations, as they represent to a certain degree, the conditions of Breslau and the neighboring villages. Of the 1479 students examined, 630 were of Cincinnati, 549 of New York, and 300 of Brooklyn. In the first named city, in the district schools, the near-sightedness rate was 10 per cent.; in the intermediate schools, 14 per cent.; and in the normal high schools, 16 per cent. In the the second city, in the New York college, the myopic rate in the introductory classes was 29 per cent.; in the freshman class, 40 per cent.; in the sophomore, no difference from what was observed in the preceding classes, but in the junior class, the rate was 56 per cent., and in the senior class, 37 per cent.

Of the students examined at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, near–sightedness was found in 10 per cent. of the eyes in the academic department, and 28 per cent. in the collegiate department.

Now, if in a first-class organ like the eye, examined during early life and childhood, and even in middle life, we find that its great employment produces or aggravates a diseased condition, may we not justly infer, for organs that are not so transparent as the former, that similar damage may be done to them during the same period of life, without our being able to detect these changes? This thought he believes to be fruitful in future great results.

## Obstetrics.

Iodized Phnoel—A new Uterine Escharotic and Alterative.—Dr. Robert Battey (*American Practitioner*) has found this so satisfactory in his own experience, and in the reports of his gynæcological friends that he offers it as a promising addition to our armamentarium. He gives the following formula for its preparation: Iodine, one half ounce, and crystalized carbolic acid, one ounce. Mix and combine the two by gentle heat. As an application to uterine cancer he has found it efficient and painless, when the healthy parts have been carefully protected. The applications are made upon lint or cotton, saturated with the remedy and surrounded by a cotton tampon to protect the sound parts.

In chronic afflictions of the cervix, the cervical canal and the endometrium, uterine hypertrophy and subinvolution he has found the following useful: Iodized phenol, one and a half ounce; crystalized carbolic acid, one ounce; water, two drachms. Mix and make solution. It has been used both in its full strength and in various dilutions with glycerine; sometimes two-thirds the above strength, sometimes one half, one-third, and even one-fourth.

It is applied by means of a bit of lint cotton securely twisted upon the end of Budd's elastic probe, which having been saturated is carried up to the os internum, and once or twice saturated. He has also wound cotton to the size of a uterine tent and saturated it with the liquid, passed it into the uterus by means of an elastic probe, and allowed it to remain there for

twelve or twenty-four hours. Sometimes he has dilated the cervical canal with sponge tent and mopped out the interior of the uterus with the liquid. The applications are ordinarily made three times in the intermenstrual period, rarely oftener, sometimes but once or twice each month.

Retention of Urine in Females—(Dr. Dollmayr, *London Medical Record*, Dec. 15th, 1876.)—Dr. Dollmayr refers to a form of retention only met with in elderly females who have long ceased to menstruate. The first sensation is a burning symptom at the external meatus during micturition, which is slight at first, but which gradually increases in intensity until it resembles the pain which a red-hot needle passed along the whole course of the urethra would excite. The stream of urine is soon diminished in size, and in time there is great difficulty in emptying the bladder. The examination of a severe case of this kind shows the external meatus filled with ruddy excrescences, which bleed freely on contact. The author attributes this condition to a continued inflammatory action set up and continued by some local cause of irritation until this polypoid state is attained. Applications of nitrate of silver or of sulphate of copper destroy the growths and the pains disappear.

Dilatation of the Uterus.—(*Med. Reporter—Canada Lancet, January* 1877.)—Dr. Lombe Atthill, before the British Medical Association, said that after examining the records he had found that unpleasant or dangerous symptoms followed dilatation only in the following sets of cases:

1. Either for the relief of dysmenorrhœa depending on the existence of a narrow cervical canal;

2. When the cervical canal is encroached on by a fibroid of large size and unyielding structure;

3. When the process has been attempted to be carried out rapidly by means of metallic dilators, or

4. When it has been protracted over several days.

He has laid down the following rules for his own practice and considers dilatation as very innocent in all other cases where it is indicated:

1. Never to dilate the cervix uteri for the cure of dysmenorrhœa or sterility depending on a narrow cervical canal or conical cervix.

2. Never to dilate in cases in which a large and dense intramural fibroid presses on and partially obliterates the cervical canal.

3. Never to use metallic dilators of any kind, but to choose for the purpose either sponge or sea-tangle tents, which expand slowly and gradually.

4. Never to continue the process of dilatation for more than forty-eight hours. If the cervix is not then dilated, postpone the operation for a few weeks.

---

# Editorial.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS, ETC.—Communications intended for publication, and books for review, should be addressed to "Editors of Detroit Medical Journal, care of E. B. Smith & Co., Detroit."

All remittances of money, all letters on the business of the JOURNAL, pertaining to subscriptions or advertisements, should be addressed exclusively to the publishers, E. B. Smith & Co., corner Fort and Griswold Streets, Detroit, Mich.

Original Articles, Reports of Medical Societies, Observations, Correspondence, News, etc., of general interest, are respectfully solicited from every source. Articles should be practical and carefully prepared.

The Editors will not be responsible for statements made over the names of contributors.

---

## Annual Meeting of the Alumni of the Detroit Medical College.

This is the season of "Commencements," and in conformity to a habit which has of late years taken such a hold as to have become an established custom, the alumni of different medical colleges are wont to flock in from all points of the compass to sit down for a brief season within the walls of their *Almæ Matri*, to welcome to the professional ranks recent graduates, and to strike hands in glad re-union with those with whom in days gone by they formed those lasting attachments of student life. An occasion of this nature took place on the evening of February 27th, when the alumni of the Detroit Medical College celebrated their ninth annual re-union at the Biddle

House. There was a large representation present, not only of alumni, but also of members of the profession of this city and state, who had been invited to join in the festivities. The *menu*, which was of a high order of excellence, and tempted sorely to gastronomical excess, the music, which was of that ravishing nature for which Prof. Bishop's orchestra is so famous, and the happy repartee and flow of soul, all combined to make the occasion one of the most notable social events of the season.

After the banquet Dr. David Inglis, the retiring President of the Alumni Association, delivered the following address:

*Fellow Alumni of Detroit Medical College:*

In coming before you to-night to perform the last act of my office as your President, to bid you farewell, I cannot but again thank you most sincerely for the great honor which you conferred on me in choosing me for your President. I cannot interpret that honor except as a mark of your friendship, and as such I have valued it and will always remember it.

Before I take my place again in your ranks let me call to your minds a few thoughts which suggest themselves to us in connection with this return to our Alma Mater, and whose recollection may serve to keep fresh in us our love and esteem for her. When we first left her, many of us at least, did not fully appreciate what benefits she had conferred on us. Filled with the enthusiastic ambition of youth, and only looking forward eagerly to our opening professional life, we scarcely had room in our thoughts for a true appreciation of the influence which our Alma Mater had exerted upon us. But I feel sure I speak the thoughts of every one of you when I say that only when we were fairly launched in our new career, and felt the immense responsibility of human life in our hands, that we felt how much she had done for us in furnishing us with weapons, and in training our minds to wield them in the continual conflict with death; then only, I say, did we look back and feel fully grateful to her, without whose aid and instruction we would constantly have come off vanquished. Hence comes it that often our love of our Alma Mater seems to grow with each year that separates us from the time when we bade her farewell. And not only do we have to thank her for the practical instruction (and few colleges can boast of giving as much really practical instruction) which we received from her, but we have to thank her even more for the unseen but powerful influence which she exerted in our minds in infusing a spirit of noble ambition and fraternal emulation, so that under her shadow we were constantly urged to press up higher, not by pushing others

down, but by developing to the utmost our own powers. Only those of us who still remain in her close proximity can fully estimate what an influence such a center of learning exerts. We can see the leaven working, not only among the alumni, but among the entire profession. Professors, students, and all those who in any way, even in the daily routine of professional life, come in contact with her, feel the stimulating influence. The entire medical profession in proximity to such a center of medical study is elevated and stimulated by it. This fact has constantly been observed in regard to literary colleges, so that towns in which they are situated acquire a higher and more cultivated literary character. The tone of society is more refined; and ultimately such towns attract to them a large literary circle quite unconnected with the colleges themselves, but who find the atmosphere which goes out from, and the society which grows up around them, to be congenial to their minds. Who ever thinks of Oxford, Cambridge, or New Haven without a pleasant idea of the culture to be found in those seats of learning; outside, too, of the college walls?

Even more marked is the influence of a medical college upon the medical men in her vicinity. Physicians of all ages alike come under its sway. The older men, full of the ripe knowledge gleaned from long practical experience, and with minds trained to perceive quickly, under its influence keep fully abreast of medical progress. The younger men are urged not to rest satisfied with what they have learned, but by steady industry to move forward. Their ambition in such surroundings has a chance of bringing to them fame as original investigators. Here are accessible the clinics, the *post mortem* room, the dissecting room, and the laboratories, without which the most ambitious may strive in vain, for lack, not of intellect, but of the very tools of medical study. It has almost always been amid such surroundings that the great advances in medical science have been made. And this ennobling influence calling out a worthy ambition to excel is not confined to those directly connected with the college, but radiates in all directions, spreading with us as alumni wherever we go. It is the source of the noble *esprit du corps* which binds the whole medical profession together.

I would fail in recounting the benefits of our Alma Mater did I omit to mention the social pleasure which such reunions as this bring to all of us who can come together to see the old faces and again grasp the hands of old comrades. It is one of the hardships of our profession that it is often difficult or impossible for us to leave our patients, even for such a pleasure as this; but I am sure that those who to night are absent in the body are here with us in sympathy, and in our hearts we send them greeting.

And now, on behalf of the older alumni, I extend to our new brethren of the graduating class a most cordial welcome into our ranks. We rejoice to number you amongst us. as I have no doubt you, too, after the ordeal of examinations which you have just passed, rejoice to have got here. We welcome you as benedicts traditionally welcome new converts from the grand army of bachelors with a little smile, as much as to say, "It's all rose-color to you just now, but wait awhile."

Yes, brothers, you now step into a profession which presents strong contrasts of light and shadow. Often you will feel the darkness so dense that you will think there is no way out of it—the daily, never ending routine which keeps us constantly on the treadmill. It matters not how wearied we may lay ourselves down to sleep, the inexorable tinkle of the night bell is a summons which must be heard; and after a weary night, or, as often happens, a succession of weary nights, there comes no pleasant afternoon *siesta*, until often the exhausted body cannot sleep, even when opportunity offers.

No chance to run off for a holiday, either. When we are away the patients grumble, or go off to some other doctor and stay there when we come back, and then we have to add to unpaid doctors' bills a sort of *indirect damages* item, which seems, by its unknown quantity, even more formidable than the former, which is generally large enough. But these shadows are not the Egyptian darkness which sometimes surrounds us. That comes when we enter on the hand-to-hand struggle with death, when we fight every inch and are driven backwards, when we see our efforts to cure fail, when we lie all night thinking cannot something else be done, and feel ourselves routed.

Do you think I present you a disheartening picture? No. The darkest cloud has a golden lining, When the hand-to-hand struggle ends with our defeat we have the glory of having fought well with the mightiest enemy of mankind, but who that knows the feeling of intense exultation when after a hard fight we come off victorious does not ever after take courage from it. What is the pleasure of ease and luxurious living to the joy of such a victory, and then there are times when we are not so oppressed with the care but that we can enjoy the frank social intercourse which exists between us and our patients. In no profession is there such abundant opportunity to make many friends, and those friends true friends, as in the medical. In no profession such an open field for well doing. If there be many unpaid bills, there are on the other hand many bills paid with a "thank you," which means much and gives one courage. Then they are the thank you's of those who would pay in coin if it was to be had, but whose gratitude is as valuable as coin. The "hullo Doctor," with which little urchins greet us on our rounds, pays for much anxiety which those same urchins may

have caused us. We welcome you cordially to a profession of which Dr. Bennett said: I know of no calling more practically engaged in acts of charity—in an abnegation of self, a desire to do to others what we wish others should do to us, and an endeavor, if occasion requires it, to afford all those consolations which a pure Christianity can alone impart. And to our friends who have come to honor and encourage us by their presence, let me also, on behalf of the alumni, bid you a hearty welcome.

Dr. E. W. Jenks, President of the College Faculty, then read a list of the regular toasts and introduced the several speakers in the order following:

*The Future of Medical Education in the Northwest*:

Response by Prof. S. G. Armor: What is demanded of the medical profession is a higher standard of professional acquirements, and, first of all, preliminary training, especially of a literary character. This is one of the advancements for which the medical colleges must be held responsible. He could see that there had been a gradual elevation of this standard during the years which he had been in practice, and it afforded him genuine pleasure to be able to bear testimony to so important a fact. He thought it important that students be educated symmetrically, and to accomplish that the medical colleges ought to be located in the great centres of commerce and population. This was essential from the very nature of the study, and it was only in those centres that the needed clinical material could be procured wherewith to make medical education at least theoretically thorough. While urging the great importance of so locating medical colleges, he was not unmindful of the fact that after all the more practical education was to be found at the bedside, and in constant observation of the ever varying forms and conditions of disease. Detroit was the place of places for a medical college in Michigan. He had expressed that opinion when the question of establishing the College was first agitated, and he had no intention of backing down from that position now. Detroit is rich in the character and reputation of her younger class of men, and she could boast a very able body of medical teachers. One pressing need, however, was better college buildings. Detroit ought to take pride in her public institutions, and by that token she ought to have a college edifice worthy of her position as the metropolis of the State. Dr. Armor also called attention to the need of better laboratory facilities, upon the value and practical use of which he dilated at some length, and summed up with the general remark that there were all about the most convincing proof of great growth in medicine, both as an art, and as a science.

*Law and Medicine:*

Response by Chas. A. Kent, Esq. Mr. Kent began with a humorous allusion to the relations between the representatives of the legal and medical professions, and then said in substance that the law ought to recognize the great fact that the first thing for a State to do is to provide for the health of its people. Just how that was to be brought about was difficult to say, but one thing he had no hesitation in saying, the superstition attaching to the procuring of subjects to aid in the practical demonstration of anatomy ought to be wiped out. That was a necessary part of the study of the science of medicine and the sooner the public learn to recognize that the better it will be for all concerned. Every possible facility should be freely accorded for the study of disease, in order that the laws which govern it (for he did not doubt the existence of such laws) may be better understood. The State should take control of the admission of members to the ranks of medicine, but first the profession itself must agree upon some standard of requirements. Until that shall be done there can be no wise or helpful legislation on the subject.

*Medical Journalism:*

Response by Dr. J. J. Mulheron: The Doctor spoke of the value of medical periodicals and thought that the general patronage of them was *prima facie* evidence of their usefulness. The medical journal is the repository of much learning, and he believed that medical men had caught the true spirit of the time in publishing and maintaining those journals. They want their news fresh, not from idle curiosity, but that they may take advantage of new discoveries for the benefit of humanity.

*Our patients:*

Response by ex-Gov. J. J. Bagley in one of the happiest and most entertaining efforts of the comfortable ex-Governor's lengthening list of happy post-prandial efforts. He said that were it not for the fact that he weighed 275 pounds he might almost believe himself a ghost suddenly come to life in the midst of a few hundred doctors ready to dissect him. And that reminded him of the soldier who, awakening from a long spell of unconsciousness, saw a dozen surgeons bending over him, exclaimed: "Gentlemen, if you propose to fire by platoons I surrender." The request that he should respond to this toast had been like a firing by platoons and he had surrendered at discretion. The Governor continued in a similar vein for some time, and concluded by indorsing Dr. Armour's thought that the standard of medical education cannot be made too high, too noble, too grand, too pure. It ought to be the aim of all to make the profession just as exalted as it is possible to make any-

thing human. Its members owe that to themselves and they owe it to their patients.

*The Success of Medicine, the True Basis of the Art:*

Response by Dr. N. W. Webber, who reviewed the progress of medical science, pointing out the results which had been gained from time to time, and showing how truly beneficial the science and the art of medicine have been and are to the race. Those results were eminently practical, and as civilization advanced and the truth was spread abroad, they could not fail to redound more and more to the honor of the profession and the amelioration of human suffering.

*The Detroit Medical College Charities:*

Response by Dr. J. Henry Carstens, who gave an interesting statistical account of the benefits conferred by those charities, which are the direct outcome of Detroit Medical College. About 8,000 patients had been gratuitously treated in them in addition to 11,000 prescriptions, which had been made up and given away at the expense of the College, to say nothing of the thousands of cases of free vaccination. He estimated the College had contributed about $35,000 in medicines and professional services to the afflicted poor of Detroit.

*The Family Physician:*

Response by J. B. H. Bratshaw, who declared that the conscientious physician was the true hero, as well as the best and gentlest friend a family could have. His monument was not built of granite, or marble, or bronze, but of loving, grateful hearts.

This ended the regular toasts, but Rev. M. Hickey, in response to a call by Dr. T. A. McGraw, made a characteristically pointed speech. He held medicine and law and gospel ought to go together. As a clergyman he could never get along well trying to preach purity of heart, sanctification and growth in grace without the aid of the medicine men in this bilious climate. Just now he was paying especial attention to cold water and its uses as symbolized in the Red Ribbon movement, and he could not let this opportunity go by without invoking the aid of every physician present in that grand effort to save men from themselves.

At the close of Mr. Hickey's remarks the reunion was brought to an end, and soon afterward the good nights were spoken.

The commencement exercises were held on the following evening at the Detroit Opera House, and if a house crowded to excess with the *elite* of the city, a high order of diction in the addresses, and a superior quality of music, with flowers and bouquets in profusion, make affairs of this kind a success, then was this commencement emphatically successful. The address of Prof. Connor and the poem by Rev. Dr. Stocking are published elsewhere. J. J. M.

## Memoranda.

Buffalo has a bogus diploma manufactory.

The use of chloroform as an anæsthetic is forbidden at Bellevue Hospital, New York.

An obstetrical society has been organized in Cincinnati. The number of active members is limited to twenty. Dr. J. J. Quinn was elected president.

Graduates of American Medical Colleges for 1877:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bellevue Hospital Medical College | 147 |
| University Medical College | 157 |
| Louisville Medical College | 135 |
| Ohio Medical College | 80 |
| College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. | 118 |
| Detroit Medical College | 30 |

The new Jefferson Medical College Hospital cost, exclusive of the land, about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is said to be a very perfect model in all details.

The Lyon *Medicale* relates the case of a woman who has been married nine years, and given birth to twenty-four children. All were born three at a time, are in perfect health, and are girls.

Sir Jas. Wylie says that on the dark side of an extensive barrack at St. Petersburg the cases of disease have, for many years, been uniformly in the proportion of three to one to those on the side exposed to strong light. Let human bodies have life-giving light.

The ninth Annual Commencement of the Detroit Medical College was held in Detroit Opera House, Feb. 28th. A crowded house enjoyed the exercises of the evening, viz., the excellent music, the conferring of degrees, the address by Leartus Connor, M. D., and the witty and instructive poem, by the Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, D D., of Detroit.

In working the scoriæ at the mines of Laurium, a species of Glaucium, once described by Pliny, but not known for fifteen hundred years, sprang up in abundance. Seeds which were formed fifteen or twenty centuries ago, reproduced their kind—a fact rivaling the famous mummy wheat.

Dr. Gordon Buck died at his home in New York city, March 6th, 1877, aged seventy years, nearly. Dr. Buck was noted for his professional honor, his integrity of character, his consistent christianity, and his devotion to his family. His labors in connection with the hospitals of New York and with various improvements in the art of surgery are well known to most of our readers.

There have been many views as to the cause of the excessive infant mortality from summer diarrhæa, viz., impure milk, water-logged subsoil, solar heat, and choked sewers. By experiments Baginsky shows that each of these causes are but separate factors contributing to a common result—rapid decomposition of the infant's food. Putrescent, or rotten, food is the real cause of cholera infantum.

Dr. C. R. Agnew, of New York city, has, for a couple of years, been pursuing a series of investigations upon the influence of school life upon the eyes of the children. He had examinations made by competent observers in the schools of New York, Brooklyn, and Cincinnati. In each place a large number of children in primary, intermediate, and high schools were examined. The results were compared by Dr. Agnew. He found that near-sightedness increased with the grade of the school, the proportion being by far the greatest in the highest schools. In short, his conclusions are the same as those of Combe, of Breslaw.

# Book Notices.

**Any book noticed herein may be had of E. B. Smith & Co., Publishers and Booksellers, Detroit, Mich.**

TRANSACTIONS OF THE OHIO STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY. 1876. Cloth; pages 200.

The editing of this volume is an improvement upon that of 1875, but there is still room for more care. It seems utterly inexcusable that so many errors in spelling should occur, as for instance, the name of the late president of the American Medical Association is spelled Symes, instead of Sims Nor is the paper or mechanical execution of the volume at all creditable to the representatives of a state so large and wealthy as Ohio.

The minutes of the meeting seem to have been carefully prepared, and in addition to considerable good medical work exhibit a sufficiency of ethical difficulties coming from several parts of the state. In so far as the state was concerned, the reform element was apparently in the ascendancy.

The retiring president, Dr. E. Williams, of Cincinnati, gave an address upon penetrating wounds of the eye. He spoke of the varied substances which have produced such wounds in the parts injured under different circumstances, the modes of recognizing the diverse injuries, and the appropriate treatment.

Dr. Wm B. Davis, in a report on vaccine and vaccination, presented a variety of facts and opinions embodied in letters from Hebra, Sigmund, Seaton, M. Guerin, Zeissl, Neumann, and Widerhofer. We quote the conclusions of Widerhofer:

1. Humanized vaccine lymph has not degenerated; on the contrary it is conclusively proven that when proper care has been exercised it is as perfect to-day in all its manifestations and as complete a protection against small-pox as in the days of Jenner.

2. Syphilis cannot be transmitted by humanized vaccine lymph unless syphilitic pus tissues or blood be mixed with the

vaccine lymph. When proper precautions are used such contaminations can be avoided.

3. Animal vaccine, particularly cow-pox lymph and regenerated cow-pox lymph, is difficult to take, unduly severe in its action when it does take, will not bear preservation or transportation with any degree of certainty, and does not afford the same degree of protection against small pox as humanized vaccine lymph. While it may not transmit syphilis it has transmitted charbon and typhus.

Dr. J. H. Pooley strongly recommends the use of Esmarch's bandage in minor surgery, such as in operations on fingers, toes, etc., hands or feet. He claims that it best enables the surgeon to recognize the particular tissues through which he is cutting, and avoids all soiling of the patient's clothes or the office furniture.

Dr. A. J. Miles describes a new forceps for breech deliveries exclusively, in which he claims to have obviated the usual objection to the use of forceps in breech presentations.

Dr. B. Trauber describes Schrotter's method of treating stenosis of larynx caused by syphilitic cicatrices. Briefly, it consists in gradually dilating the stricture by zinc cylinders. These cylinders are hollow, and fitted with a brass rod passing through and projecting from either end. At the upper end is a hole for the attachment of a cord. The whole instrument is introduced into the larynx and the rod withdrawn, the cylinder remaining in the stricture. This last is removed by an attached string which protrudes from the patient's mouth. Every twenty-four hours the bougie is removed and another larger introduced. The results from the use of this instrument are said to be most happy.

Dr. A. N. Read claims to have seen the reduction of the head in cases of chronic hydrocephalus by the application of glycerine and tinct. of iodine to the external surface of the head. The remedy is used twice a day, and the head covered with a closely fitting muslin cap.

Dr. T. A. Reamy reports seven cases in which he removed the neck of the uterus for cancer by means of a heavy, cutting,

gouge forceps. The after treatment consisted in the application of a solution of bromine in alcohol, one part to thirteen. Two cases recovered perfectly, the rest were relieved, but ultimately died from the disease.

Dr. C. S. Muscroft gives a large and varied list of the various articles that from time to time have been found in the rectum. Among others a large cluster diamond breast-pin was removed from the rectum of a patient, who, during an attack of delirium tremens, placed it there to prevent imaginary robbers from taking it.

The concluding article is by Dr. E. B. Stevens, on Hot Springs, of Arkansas.

L. C.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1876. Cloth, pages, 257.

The first sixty-five pages of this report contain an admirable summary of the work of the Board during the year Much of this material we have already published; still, as a whole, we have been greatly interested in re-reading it.

The plan for obtaining weekly reports from all cities of Michigan concerning prevailing diseases, has been in operation several months, and bids fair to greatly increase our knowledge of the geography of disease. The facts given with reference to an outbreak of typhoid fever at Port Sanilac indicate that the cause was a break in a sewer, so located as to permit the sewer materials to pass into a well. Seventeen cases were attacked, and four died of the disease. All but two drank from the infected well.

A history is given of typhoid fever outbreaks at Cannon, Kent Co., Mich., at Middle Branch, Osceola Co., Mich., at Weesaw, Berrien Co., Mich., and at Deerfield, Lenawee Co., Mich. The epidemic at the latter place could not be assigned to any other cause than water contaminated by the decomposing matter of a dead turtle. Decayed organic matter in connection with drinking water seemed the most important element in the causation of these epidemics.

The remaining portion of the volume contains twelve articles. Two of these are composed of the replies of correspondents relative to "Water Supply," and "Diseases of Michigan during 1875."

Dr. O. Marshall gives a detailed report of an epidemic of scarlet fever at North Lansing, Mich.

Dr. H. O. Hitchcock, in his annual address, presents achievements of "Hygienic Science and Art." He also makes a report on "Criminal Abortion."

Dr. A. Hazlewood has an article on "Vaccination," and one on "Water, and the Water Supply of Michigan."

Dr. H. B. Baker has an article on the last meeting of "the Health Department of the American Social Science Association," and on "Methods of Collecting Vital Statistics."

Dr. R. C. Kedzie has articles on "Means of Escape from Public Buildings in case of Fire," "On the Water Supply of Michigan," and on "Ventilation of Railroad Cars."

It will be observed that but four members of the Board contribute to this report. The Rev. Chas. H. Brigham, Rev. J. S. Goodman, and Dr. H. F. Lyster do not appear to have been very active in their service to the Board. As usual, the bulk of the work has been performed by Dr. Kedzie and the model secretary, Dr. H. B. Baker.

The President, in his annual address, estimates that by available hygienic measures, at least four millions of dollars could be saved to this state. A considerable portion of this loss he believes to have been caused by the use of alcohol. He proposes that a commission of four intelligent, capable and trustworthy citizens be appointed by the Legislature. The duty of this committee should be to examine into an investigation of all the elements of this question, and make such a report as could be used as a basis for legislation.

In his paper on "escape from buildings in case of fire," Dr. Kedzie advocates the adoption by hotels of *some means of escape from every room,* such as a rope ladder, or at least a knotted rope sufficiently long to reach the ground. This ladder should be securely attached to a staple by a window in every room. The doors of all churches, theatres, school rooms, etc., should open outwards. In New Hampshire and Wisconsin there is already a law requiring all such doors to open outwards.

The same investigator, in his paper on ventilation of railroad cars, makes some suggestions both practical and feasible

for supplying cars with good air while in motion. There is no doubt that the atmosphere of the average passenger car is a prolific source of both discomfort and actual disease. We hope that Dr. Kedzie's suggestions may be considered by car builders.

In a paper on Michigan water supply, Dr. Kedzie calls attention to the influence of geological formation, to the purifying action of soil, to the influence of rainfall, to the sources of water supply, to contamination of water by decomposing organic matter, to the soil as a sanitary filter, and closing with a brief answer to the question "what water shall we use?"

He quotes Dr. A. Hægler, of Basel, Switzerland, as proving that "the poison of typhoid fever water was transmitted through nearly a mile of porous earth, and then became a cause of a remarkable outbreak of typhoid fever." From this and similar facts, it seems that the purifying power of the soil is limited, at best. The influence of graveyards, etc., on the character of water in adjacent wells and springs may be estimated from these. It is possible that such waters may be simply a cold infusion of death.

Dr. O. Marshall's account of an epidemic of scarlet fever, at Lansing, Mich., is an original contribution of importance to all students of this disease. It is so illustrated by maps, etc., as to furnish an unusually clear account of all attending conditions. The doctor shows that in this epidemic whatever cause had a tendency to lower the system, or produce an unhealthy condition of the body, made it more liable to take the disease; but whatever the surrounding circumstances were, or how poorly prepared the body was to resist it, whether from disease, age, sex, or bad sanitary conditions, few, if any, had the disease if perfect isolation was kept up. In well ventilated houses, when attention was paid to cleanliness of body, clothing, and premises, the disease was almost invariably of a mild type.

Lack of space forbids further quotation from the excellent report before us. We can but feel, that, as a whole, it is calculated to greatly advance the interests of public health, and all connected with it. L. C.

THE ELECTRIC BATH—ITS MEDICAL USES, EFFECTS AND APPLIANCES. By Dr. Geo. M. Schweig. Cloth. Pages, 130. 1877: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This work gives the author's personal observations and experience concerning electric baths. These observations extend over a period of nearly three years. It is not claimed that the subject is mastered, only that a beginning is made towards its study.

The apparatus needed is first described—the tub, electrodes and connections, the water-chemicals and the batteries. These are all of such a nature that any one, by the aid of a carpenter, could reproduce them in his own house.

Particular suggestions are offered respecting the mode of administration. In discussing its physiological effects, the author claims "that the electric bath is the only means by which general electrization can be realized," because the current, at one and the same time, impinges directly on every peripheral nerve end and traverses every part of the body.

All other methods affect only a part of the body at one moment, although, during a sitting of half an hour, all nerves are reached.

Among the physiological effects are, *sleepiness* analogous to that following severe exercise; an *increase of pulse beats*, moderate, immediate, and more or less transient; and a slight *rise of temperature*. Immediately there is a feeling of exhilaration and unwonted vigor. Remotely, any derangements of physiological processes are so improved that there is a gradual, but marked, increase in weight. If the appetite has been impaired a series of baths so increase it as to induce positive hunger. Various secretions are, in a less marked degree, changed from a diseased to a healthy activity. There is no pain, even when sixty Hill, or forty-eight Stohrer, cells are used.

Mental buoyancy, and even exhilaration, are among the most common effects of electric baths.

Among the the therapeutic effects are the following: In doubtful cases it aids in diagnosis, owing to the fact that the

electric current makes itself more decidedly felt in any part where a morbid condition exists, whether this be inflammatory, neuralgic, rheumatic, traumatic, congestive, or other nature. If this observation be confirmed, it is of the greatest practical moment, because there are some cases of visceral disease that, in certain stages, a diagnosis by ordinary methods is impossible. Again, it equalizes the circulation and, unless the cause of the imperfect blood circulation be irremovable, favorable results may usually be looked for.

As a general counter-irritant it has few superiors. As a general tonic, its effects are often striking and brilliant. Its relative power, its relation to nutrition, and a prophylactic in cases of deranged circulation are all important.

Under the head of "Special Therapeutics," rheumatism—acute, sub-acute and chronic—were treated by electric baths. For obvious reasons, the cases of the last two were most numerous and the results most encouraging. Chorea, hysteria, nervous exhaustion, insomnia, anæmia, paralysis and paresis, neuralgia, articular affusion, impotency, constipation, locomotor ataxia, cachexia, dyspepsia, melancholia and other disorders were; in whole or part, treated by electric baths; with such results as to encourage a further study of this remedial agent.

We think sufficient evidence is here adduced to prove it desirable that these baths should more generally be used by the profession.

The author is deserving of great credit for the honest, efficient work here presented for our common benefit. Failures and successes seem to be fairly given in their appropriate relation. For ourselves, we have no doubt of the substantial correctness of the main views given. The real difficulty in the matter is one of dollars and cents. Time, trouble and professional skill are all profusely required in the successful use of electricity, in any form, as a remedial agent. The electric bath, even more than other forms of electricity, make great demands upon the physician. If one man could get patients sufficient to occupy all his time, he doubtless could afford to give the baths properly, at a rate within the reach of the average

patient. Such a number could not be calculated on, and so prices must be so high that only a few can take the baths. Still we shall hope that, in the interests of science, some way may be devised by which the profession can afford to use these baths, as they cannot now afford to use effective galvanic batteries. L. C.

On the Reciprocal Relations of an Efficient Public Health Service and the Highest Educational Qualifications of the Medical Profession. By Stephen Smith, M. D. Pages, 16. Reprinted from Trans. Amer. Public Health Association. 1876.

This paper is of great interest. The experience of the Roman empire is compared with that of the United States in the single point of its relations to the medical profession. For the first six hundred years of its existence Rome failed to recognize or encourage or support qualified physicians. At last the evils of this system became so terrible that qualified physicians were invited and paid to care for the public and private health of the empire. In the performance of this function they determined the qualifications of those who should practice medicine. As a result the profession was purified and elevated, and in every way the results were gratifying. He compares the first six hundred years of the Roman empire to the first century of the American republic. At the close of this century American law defines a physician as "any one who publicly announces himself to be a practitioner of this art, and undertakes to treat the sick, either for or without reward."

He hopes that in the second century the republic may learn that its true interests lie in the establishment of a well paid medical public health service, and that this service, in addition to its other duties, shall so regulate the practice of medicine that none can enter upon it but competent persons. He sees in the growing interest in public health questions an indication of a good time coming, when all quacks and pretenders shall "hang their harps upon the willows."

Admitting all that the profession has accomplished for good, he thinks that recognition by the state is absolutely es-

sential to any great success. We should be glad if we were able to take so hopeful a view of the case. As a rule thus far, governments have done the American medical profession more harm than good. L. C.

NOTES ON THE BURNING OF THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS. Paper. Pages 22. Dr. J. M. Toner, Washington, D. C.

This little pamphlet contains some valuable reflections on the causes of the great mortality occasionally attending such fires, and suggestions for improved security of life. Besides there is a chronological list of theatres and other public places burned. This is a very interesting and timely presentation of facts which should be widely known and thoroughly considered.

ANNUAL REPORTS ON DISEASES OF THE CHEST. Under the direction of Horace Dobell, M. D., by a large number of distinguished assistants.

This book contains three hundred pages, and of its sort is unique. Those having access to all the medical journals in the world will here find nothing new. Still it is convenient to possess a compilation ready made. Others lacking such access to periodicals will find these reports invaluable. The work of selection is performed with care, and the whole is well indexed.

CHEMICAL AND MICROSCOPICAL ANALYSIS OF THE URINE Second Edition. By Dr. Geo. B. Fowler. Cloth; pages 97. 1876. N. Y.: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

In this edition the decimal system of weights and measures has been adopted, also the new chemical nomenclature and notation. The number of books of this scope and on this subject is great. Generally prepared by a teacher in some medical school these are a fair index of the needs of students at said school. The one before us is well adapted for those who expect to get their knowledge of this subject from lectures and books. In short, it is a capital account to read—concise, correct, and modern ; but it is not adapted to work with in a practical laboratory.

The following works have been received and will be noticed in our next issue:

Ziemssen's Cyclopædia, vol. vii; Civil Malpractice, "McClelland;" Transactions of Illinois State Medical Society; Tonic Treatment of Syphilis, "Keyes;" Transactions of New York Pathological Society; Series of American Clinical Lectures for 1876, "Seguin;" Transactions of Wisconsin State Society; Transactions of Medical Society of Virginia.

---

## Meteorological Report of Detroit for February, 1877.

BY C. HENRI LEONARD, M. D., OBSERVER FOR STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

BAROMETER.—Highest, 30.776; lowest, 29.584; range, 1.192; average, 30.116. We have had the "highest" and the highest "daily average" barometer ever recorded at this station. The "range" has also been the highest, save that of the February of '74; it was then 1.193, instead of the present 1.192.

TEMPERATURE.—Highest, 58; lowest, 16; range, 42; daily average, 33.2. This is the "highest temperatured" February we have had since the Signal Service was established here. The highest February temperature heretofore recorded has been 54 degrees. This was in 1876. The daily mean temperature for '73, was 23°; for '74, 27.5°; for '75, 12.3°; for '76, 28.6°. A daily average of almost 5° higher temperature for '77 than the warmest February heretofore recorded.

WINDS—Prevailing direction, S. W.; greatest velocity, 22 miles per hour (this on the 10th and 18th insts.). Total number of miles traveled, 4,619. This has been, comparatively, a windless month, falling short, from one to two thousand miles, of the usual monthly wind travel. Only one "calm" was recorded this month (that at the morning observation on the 2d). On several observations the speed was but one mile per hour. The day of least "wind travel" was the 9th; but 72 miles was recorded.

CLOUDS—No. of clear days, 7; cloudy, 3; snowy, 3. This has been a remarkable month for the absence of storms. Rain or snow fell on 17 days of '76; on 17 days of '75; on 16 days of '74, and on 7 days of '73. Another remarkable thing is, that on three days—the 13th, 26th and 28th—at no observation were clouds visible. They were absolutely *clear* days. I do not now remember, in the sixteen months that I have been reporting to the Board of Health, that any *one* day has been *entirely* free of clouds at each observation.

RAINFALL.—Greatest daily amount, only .02 of an inch. Total amount of precipitation, only .04 of an inch. This has been the *dryest* February yet recorded at this station. Last February we had *one hundred and thirty-eight times as much;* in February, '75, over *forty-five* times as much; in February, '74, *fifty* times as much; in February, '73, eight times as much.

MOISTURE.—Considerable of an increase over that of last month. The highest noticed was 2 51 grains per cubic foot of air. This was the morning observation of the 1st, and *was not* the day of highest temperature. The 2d of the month had a mean temperature of 7 degrees higher, yet the absolute humidity was considerably less. The days of highest "relative" humidity were the 4th and 5th—it run from 89 to 100 per cent. The absolute humidity on these dates were among the higher ones, yet by no means the highest, again showing that the absolute humidity is not controlled by the amount of relative present. It is the *absolute* that marks the prevalence of children's diseases in summer time. The "relative" humidity, when the "absolute" was greatest, was but 62 per cent. The day of least "absolute" humidity (the 13th) had an average of but about ¾ of a grain to each cubic foot of air; yet the "relative humidity on this date was 65 per cent., but 3 per cent. less than that on the day of *greatest* "absolute" humidity.

OZONE.—Maximum coloration, 1 (this on the P. M. observation of the 24th). On the 2d the same degree was reached, but the paper was exposed for 24 hours.

Altogether, this has been an exceptional month, in almost every meteorological department.

# WORLD'S FAIR, 1875.

CHILIAN MEDAL

AWARDED

## WARNER & CO.

FOR THE MOST

SOLUBLE AND RELIABLE

## Sugar-Coated PILLS.

# TO PHYSICIANS.

*The efficacy of Sugar-Coated Pills depends in a great measure on the method of manufacture, as well as the purity and strength of material carefully selected or skillfully prepared.*

*The universal success attending their administration leads to the proof that our mode is correct. This can be readily verified by prescribing a pill, the effects of which are soon apparent, for instance, a cathartic, and the result will show that the full benefit of the medicine is derived when given in this convenient form.*

*Sugar is the most desirable material for the covering of pills. It is more soluble than gelatine, affords a handsomer pill, at less cost, without necessarily interfering with the solubility.*

*Warner & Co.'s, Pills are sold by* Druggists throughout the country; *and are endorsed by leading journals and medical practitioners.*

*We respectfully solicit your influence and patronage.*

# WM. R. WARNER & CO.

## MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

AND

## WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

PHILADELPHIA.

---

**Favorite or Special Recipes made to Order for 3000 or more Pills.**

☞ *A Liberal Discount from Prices within when Quantities are Ordered.* ☜

# WARNER & CO.'S

# SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

---

[*Extract from a letter.*]

"MESSRS. WM. R. WARNER & Co. "MONTREAL, *Dec. 2d*, 1872.

*Gentlemen:*

I shall have much pleasure in exhibiting your Pills to my classes, both at the University of Bishops College and at the College of Pharmacy—inasmuch as I have already used many of them in my private practice, and have always found them not only the most elegant form of administering medicines whose doses are small, but always efficient and reliable. In conclusion, gentlemen, I must congratulate you on the perfection to which you have carried this department of the art of pharmacy.

I remain, gentlemen,

Yours truly,

A. H. KOLLMYER, M.A., M.D., C.M.,

*Professor Mat. Med. University of Bishops College,*

*Lecturer on Chemistry, Botany and Mat. Med. in the Quebec College of Pharmacy, etc., etc.*"

---

## SUGAR-COATED QUININE PILLS

***From the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, W. S. Edgar, M. D., Editor.***

"It is a matter of no small importance that physicians order their medicines in form convenient to be taken, reliable in quality and accurately divided in doses. Quacks often gain much favor by the care and labor they bestow on the convenience of exhibition of their medicines.

"Sugar-coating does not necessarily impair the quality of such medicines as are commonly thus inclosed, quinine, morphine, cathartics, etc. The chief point of interest is to know that the medicine is pure in quality, and uniform in quantity as labelled, which may be determined by analytical tests, and by the careful observation of the effects produced, Morphine, in the relief of pain, and quinine, in interrupting promptly an intermittent, leave little room for deception. We procured a variety of W. R. WARNER & Co.'s preparations, and have prescribed them as opportunity offered with *satisfactory evidence of their purity*, and reliability as to the quantity in each dose; also we extract the following paragraph from a letter by a competent analytical chemist:"—

### QUININE PILLS.

"'I take pleasure in testifying that W. R. WARNER & Co.'s quinine pills are practically just what they claim to be, whether judged by analytical tests, or by the therapeutic effect obtained from their use. A. B. LYON, M.D.,

"'*Detroit, Mich.* *Analytical Chemist.*'"

***** Sugar-Coated Pills are more soluble than Gelatine Coated or Compressed Pills.—*Prof. Remington's Paper read before American Pharmaceutical Association, Boston*, 1875.

# WARNER & CO'S

# Phosphorus Pills.

**Phosphorus** is an important constituent of the animal economy, particularly of the brain and nervous system, and is regarded as a valuable remedy for the following diseases:

## Lapse of Memory, Impotency, Softening of the Brain, Loss of Nerve Power, Phthisis, Paralysis and Neuralgia.

*The Pilular form has been deemed the most desirable for the administration of Phosphorus.* It is in a perfect state of subdivision, as it is incorporated with the material while in solution, and is not extinguished by oxidation.

THIS *method of preparing Phosphorus has been discovered and brought to* PERFECTION *by us*, and is thus presented in its elementary state, free from repulsive qualities, which have so long militated against the use of this potent and valuable remedy. This is a matter requiring the notice of the physician, and under all circumstances the administration of Phosphorus should be guarded with the greatest care, and a perfect preparation only used.

Its use in the above named complaints, is supported by no less authority than Prof. Delpech, Prof. Fisher, of Berlin, Dr. Eames, (in the *Dublin Journal*,) Dr. Burgess, and Dr. Hammond, of New York. The special treatment indicated in these cases is: 1st. Complete rest of mind, especially abstention from all occupations resembling that upon which the mind has been overworked; 2nd. The encouragement of any new hobby or study not in itself painful, which the patient might select; 3d. Tranquility to the senses, which expressly give in these cases incorrect impressions, putting only those objects before them calculated to soothe the mind; 4th. A very nourishing diet, especially of shell-fish; 5th. *The internal administration of Phosphorous in Pilular form, prepared by WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.*

**PILLS SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF LIST PRICES.**

| | Price |
|---|---|
| Pil Phosphori, 1-100 gr. in each, | |
| Pil Phosphori, 1-50 " " | |
| Pil Phosphori, 1-25 " " | |
| Pil Phosphori Comp., | |
| Phosphorus, 1-100 gr. Ext. Nuc. Vomicæ, ¼ gr. | |
| Pil Phosphori et Nucis Vomicæ, | |
| Phosphorus, 1-50 gr. Ext. Nuc. Vomicæ, ⅛ gr. | |
| Pil Phosphori et Ferri et Nuc. Vom. | |
| Phosphorus, 1-100 gr. Ferri Carb. (Vallet) 1 gr. Ext. Nuc. Vom., ¼ gr. | |
| Pil Phosphori et Ferri et Quiniæ, | |
| Phosphorus, 1-100 gr. Ferri Carb. (Vallet) 1 gr. Quinia Sulph., 1 gr. | |
| Pil Phosphori et Ferri et Nuc. Vom. et Quiniæ, | |
| Phosphorus, 1-100 gr. Ferri Carb. (Vallet) 1 gr. | |
| Ext. Nuc. Vom., ⅛ gr. Quinia Sulph., 1 gr. | |

Treatise on "PHOSPHORUS; Its claims as a therapeutic agent."

Furnished on application. Address,

## WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists,

No. 1228 Market St., Philadelphia.

# IMPORTANT NEW REMEDIES.

(VINUM FERRI CUM CIBO.)

## WARNER & CO.

# Wine OF Iron WITH Beef.

**Liebig's Ext: Beef, Citrate of Iron and Malaga Wine.**

## TONIC, NUTRITIVE, STIMULANT.

THIS preparation possesses, in the highest degree, the valuable properties of its ingredients so combined as to form a pleasant remedy for Debility, Exhaustion, Impoverishment of the Blood, Convalescence, &c.

DOSE—One tablespoonful containing 2 grs. Cit: Iron and the virtues of one ounce of Beef.

**In Pints per Doz. $8.00.**

**(Vinum Ferri, Cibi et Cinchonoæ.)**

## Warner & Co.

# Wine of Iron with Beef

AND

# CINCHONA.

**Nutritive, Tonic and Antiperiodic.**

The value of this preparation will be readily recognized by the scientific practitioner, embodying as it does the blood-making and life-sustaining elements which this combination affords for the relief of Exhaustion, Debility, Impoverishment of the Blood, Convalescence, Chlorosis, &c.

An adult dose is one tablespoonful one hour before meals. To children given in proportion.

**In Pints per Doz. $10.00.**

**PREPARED BY**

## WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.

Manufacturers of

## Sugar-Coated Pills, Fluid Extracts, &c.

## No. 1228 Market Street,

## PHILADELPHIA.

**CAUTION!!—SPECIFY McKESSON & ROBBINS'.**

# McKesson & Robbins'

# PILLS AND GRANULES,

OF THE

U. S. PHARMACOPIA & OTHER RELIABLE FORMULÆ,

GELATINE-COATED,

Process and Machinery Patented.

*91 & 93 Fulton, 80, 82 & 84 Ann Streets,*

**NEW YORK.**

A physician in St. Louis, who has for some time been using our Pills, prescribed "Gelatine-Coated Phosphorus Pills, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr.," intending to have the McKesson & Robbins Pills dispensed, but did not perceive the usual effects after administering them to the patient. Upon investigation, he found the Pills resembled ours somewhat in external appearance, but on cutting one open, he found it contained hardly a trace of Phosphorus. The doctor went to the druggist, who had dispensed the prescription, and found that, not having our Phosphorus Pills in stock, he had dispensed an imitation; the druggist claimed that he was warranted in so doing, as the physician had not taken the precaution to put the name McKesson & Robbins upon his prescription, although the physician had been in the habit of specifying our pills, and the druggist knew it. We have had our attention called to several cases of this character, regarding the Quinine Pills, Morphia granules and others, when, on failing to obtain results, the physicians have found that they were being imposed upon by imitations; this has induced them to write "McKesson & Robbins' G. C. Pills" in full upon their prescriptions and add, "send no others." We have full lines of our Pills in all of the large, and in most of the small cities, and there is no excuse for substituting imitations.

## McKESSON & ROBBINS' GRANULES, Gelatine-Coated.

**Arsenious Acid** ..... 1-50, 1-40, 1-30, 1-20 gr.
**Atropia** ..... 1-60 gr.
**Corrosive Sublimate** ..... 1-40, 1-30, 1-20 gr.
**Digitalia** ..... 1-60 gr.
This is prepared in our own laboratory and can be confidently relied upon.
**Mercury, Bin-Iodide** ..... 1-25, 1-16 gr.
**Mercury, Proto-Iodide** ..... 1-5, 1-4 gr.
**Morphia, Acetate** ..... 1-8, 1-4 gr.
**Morphia, Sulphate** ..... 1-16, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4 gr.
**Morphia, Valerianate** ..... 1-8 gr.
**Strychnia** ..... 1-60, 1-40, 1-30 gr.
**Sulphur, Iodide** ..... 1-25, 1-10 gr.
**Zinc, Phosphide** ..... 1-6, 1-4, 1-2 gr.

Physicians have experienced the need of a reliable and pleasant form for administering these more potent remedies. The want of reliability, as exhibited in the granules of the market by the varying action following their administration, has caused them to be avoided—and very justly—by most practitioners, who have preferred rather to use solutions, and trust to the custom of dropping, or using a teaspoon to measure their portions, although nearly as uncertain, owing to great difference in the sizes of teaspoons; and the fact that drops vary with the conditions and form of surface, from which they flow.

In our preparations we have taken special precautions by enforcing our system of checking the weights, and, at large expense, have had our machines for division of the substances, so carefully and correctly constructed, as to insure an exactness never before maintained in this class of preparations. We can, therefore, afford assurance to physicians of correct weight and perfect division. Our granules have been appreciated and are [illegible]

Spheroidal or Capsule shape of McKesson & Robbins' Pills is the best adapted to the throat, and obviates the sickening sensation so universal in swallowing a round Pill.

y drug and chemical used in McKesson & Robbins' Pills are thoroughly tested by a competent chemist,

# Therapeutical Notes on some Specialties in McKesson & Robbins' Pills, (Gelatine-Coated).

**PHOSPHORUS,** ..... 1-100, 1-50, 1-20, 1-12 gr.

The pure transparent Gelatine we use is in no degree porous, it preserves the Phosphorus perfectly in the free state; while Sugar, owing to its crystalline nature, is very porous and will admit of rapid change in substances, of a delicate character, covered with it. We have the Phosphorus in state of solution in the excipient we employ, this insures a gradual elimination of the Phosphorus in the stomach, thus avoiding the severe irritation that is so often experienced after taking the ordinary Phosphorus Pills, which are prepared by mixing the Phosphorus in substance with the excipient, in which small fragments of Phosphorus often remain. Note remarks by Dr. Squibb, in his paper before Am. Pharm. Ass'n, Sept., '76, in which he states that Phosphorus should never be administered in substance, and if a coating be used, he commends Gelatine.

Many of the most eminent Physicians throughout the country, among whom are leading specialists in the treatment of Neurotic diseases, assert that McKesson & Robbins' Phosphorus Pills are the most rational medium yet found for exhibiting Phosphorus.

**PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND,** McKesson & Robbins' Pills, both $\frac{1}{60}$ & $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.

**PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND AND IRON,** McKesson & Robbins' Pills.

**ERGOTIN PILLS,** ..... 3 grs.

We manufacture our Ergotin with great care from the best quality of fresh, selected Ergot, and it contains in the most potent form all the active constituents of Ergot of Rye, each grain representing 10 grs. of Ergot, and each pill being equal to half a teaspoonful of officinal fluid extract. The value of Ergotin, in the place of the crude drug and the Fluid Preparations, is conceded; and it is being largely administered both in this country and in Europe. It has taken a prominent place in the treatment of Neurotic diseases. Many of our most reliable practitioners, and particularly those of extended experience in Gynæcology, assert that they have never found a preparation of Ergot, in which, by experience, they felt as much confidence as in McKesson & Robbins' Ergotin Pills. The advantages of prescribing it in this form will be readily acknowledged. (Dose, 1 to 3.)

We offer our Ergotin, prepared specially for hypodermic use, in one ounce bottles.

**PHOSPHATES IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNINE PILLS.**

Each pill represents an equivalent of about two teaspoonfuls of Elixir, and is a much more preferable form, in being more agreeable to take and not objectionable to the weakest stomach, when Syrup or Elixir are rejected. As a tonic, this pill is deservedly popular. We also offer Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pills, the Iron being in the form of Quevenne's or reduced by hydrogen.

**EXTRACT SUMBUL,** (Musk Root,) ..... 1 gr.

This drug has for some time been extensively used in Russia, and for several years in England and America, in the treatment of hysteria and general spasmodic disorders, particularly in that class of cases where assafœtida has heretofore been much used. Those most experienced in its use claim that it possesses great merit. (Dose, 2 to 3.)

**SALICYLIC ACID PILLS,** ..... 2½ and 5 grs.

Our pills present the best form for administering this now very important remedy, which has proved so efficacious in Rheumatism, and which is also extensively used as an Antiseptic and Febrifuge. It is claimed that the solutions, formed by the use of Sodium, Ammonium and other salts, produce combinations which do not represent the full value of the free Acid.

**EXTRACT GRINDELIA ROBUSTA PILLS,** ..... 3 grs.

The Solid Extract is of our own manufacture and is ten times the strength of the Herb; it can be used much more readily and with better effect than any of the liquid preparations. The use of this remedy in Hay Fever, and all Asthmatic difficulties, has increased largely in the Eastern States and Europe, and its therapeutic value is conceded. (Dose, 1 to 3.)

**EXTRACT GUARANA PILLS,** ..... 3 grs.

This Solid Extract is also manufactured in our own laboratory, and is many times the average strength of the drug. We offer these Gelatine-Coated Pills with confidence in their being the only accurate mode of preparing this widely used and much appreciated remedy, as the *drug* varies so much in strength; some preparations in the market have been found to consist largely of impurities. We carefully test each shipment we receive, and our Solid Extract is of superior and uniform quality. The value of Guarana, in many phases of sick, nervous and sun headache, as well as in Neuralgia, and in irritations of the mucous membrane, has

**QUININE, SULPHO-CARBOLATE,** ..... 1, 2 and 3 grs.

This Salt of Quinine has been very much used in some of our extreme malarial districts during the past two years. Those, who have tested it very carefully, claim that it possesses a most positive specific action in the treatment of fever and ague, and has proved itself eminently superior to the Sulphate of Quinine in all malarial fevers.

**PHOSPHIDE ZINC,** ..... 1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

The Phosphide of Zinc has been very successfully used by Drs. Hammond, (see Dr. H.'s last book,) Routh, and other prominent authorities on treatment of brain diseases, all of whom assert its efficacy. It has been used with remarkable results in severe cases of Neuralgia, (see paper by Dr. Adolphus, St. L. Med. Jour., XIII, 471). P. Vigier, *Bull. Gen. de Therap.*, states that Phosphide of Zinc is more prompt and reliable in its action than free Phosphorus.

**PHOSPHIDE ZINC AND NUX VOMICA,** (Hammond's formula.)

**IODIDE OF IRON,** (Blancard's formula,) ..... 1 gr.

Preferable to the Syrup and much more soluble and active than the imported pills, which are coated with a resin, and are usually very old before they reach the consumer.

**MONOBROMATED CAMPHOR,** ..... 2 and 3 grs.

Is now being considerably used in treatment of Spermatorrhœa; strongly recommended in cases of Cerebral-Anæmia; used successfully in infantile Convulsions from teething; Hysteria, Headache from over study or nervousness and Nymphomania. (Dose, 3 to 4 grs.)

**QUININE, SULPHATE & BI-SULPHATE,** ¼, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4 & 5 grs.

McKesson & Robbins' Quinine Pills are well and favorably known, having displaced the use of other pills in New York and all parts of the country. The fact that they always yield more speedy and satisfactory results, and the ease, with which even a child can take them, have aided in making them the favorite pills. Several physicians have related to us cases—particularly of Diphtheria—where they found it impossible to administer the round pill, but the patients swallowed McKesson & Robbins' Pills without difficulty. We call special attention to our five grain Quinines, which, owing to form and nature of coating, are as easily swallowed as the ordinary two grain. Our Bi-Sulphate of Quinine Pills contain an additional equivalent of sulphuric acid, thus rendering the officinal sulphate much more soluble, a decided advantage over the ordinary Quinine Pills. See Am. Jour. Pharm., XXV, 202.

**QUININE, CARBOLATE,** ..... 1 gr.

**QUININE, SALICYLATE,** ..... 1 gr.

**QUININE, VALERIANATE,** ..... ½ gr.

**CINCHONIDIA, SULPHATE,** ..... 1, 2 and 3 grs.

Now coming into extensive use. McKesson & Robbins' Pills have proved the best form for administering it.

**COMPOUND HYPOPHOSPHITES PILLS,** (Lime, Soda, Potassa and Iron.)

Form the best possible medium for administering this remedy, which occupies so prominent a place for the treatment of lung diseases and bronchial affections.

**DOVER'S POWDER PILLS,** ..... 2½ and 5 grs.

Affording an agreeable medium for the administration of this exceedingly nauseous compound, the value of these Pills will be readily seen by Physicians.

**LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME PILLS,** ..... 5 grs.

This form possesses many advantages over the Syrup. Used with much success in Dyspepsia.

**PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND STRYCHNINE PILLS,** ..... 5 grs.

Representing this combination in the most agreeable and reliable form.

**SOLIDIFIED COPAIBA WITH OLEO-RESIN CUBEB PILLS,** ..... 3 and 5 grs.

We prepare both these ingredients in our own laboratory, with great care, and can assert their superior quality. The value of the Oleo-Resin Cubeb often offered in market is very slight. due to the fact that the largest proportion is powdered Cubeb Berries.

---

Price Lists furnished upon application. See list of formulas, last page.

Private Formulas of 3,000 or more Pills, made and coated to order.

CAUTION!!—SPECIFY McKESSON & ROBBINS'.

# Formulas of McKesson & Robbins' Pills, (Gelatine-Coated).

Acid, Arsenious....1-50, 1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 gr.
*Acid, Salicylic....2 1-2 and 5 grs.
Aloes, U. S....4 grs.
Aloes and Assafœtida, U. S....4 grs.
Aloes and Iron....3 grs.
{ Pulv., Aloes, Soc., 1-2 gr. / Pulv., Zingib. Jam., 1 gr. / Ferri, Sulph., Exsic., 1 gr. / Extract, Conii, 1-2 gr. }
Aloes and Myrrh, U. S.
Aperient
{ Ext., Nucis Vom., 1-3 gr. / Ext., Hyoscyami, 1-2 gr. / Ext., Coloc. Comp., 2 grs. }
Assafœtida....2 grs.
{ Assafœtida, 1 1-2 grs. / Pulv., Saponis, 1 2 gr. }
Assafœtida, U. S....4 grs.
{ Assafœtida, 3 grs. / Pulv., Saponis, 1 gr. }
Assafœtida and Nux Vomica
{ Assafœtida, 3 grs. / Ext., Nucis Vom., 1-4 gr. }
*Atropia....1-60 gr.
*Belladonna Extract....½ gr.
Bismuth, Subnitrate....3 and 5 grs.
Blue Pill, U. S....1, 3 and 5 grs.
Calomel....1-2, 1, 2, 3 and 5 grs.
Camphor and Henbane
{ Camphora, 1 gr. / Ext. Hyoscyami, 1 gr. }
*Camphor, Mono-Bromate....2 and 3 grs.
Cannabis Indica Extract....1-2 gr.
Cathartic Compound, U. S.
Cathartic Vegetable....3 grs.
{ Ext., Col. Comp., pulv., 1 1-2 grs. / Res., Podophylli, - - 3-8 " / Res., Leptandræ, - - 1-8 " / Jalapæ pulv. - - - 1-4 " / Aloes Socotrin pulv. - 1-2 " / Ext., Hyoscyami, - - 1-4 " / Ol., Menthæ Pip. }
Chinoidine....1-2, 1 and 3 grs.
Cinchonia, Sulphate....3 grs.
Cinchonidia, Sulphate....1, 2 and 3 grs.
Colocynth, Comp. Extract....3 grs.
Colocynth, Ipecac and Blue
{ Ext. Coloc. Comp., pulv.. 2 grs. / Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, 1-6 gr. / Pil., Hydrarg., 2 grs. }
Cook's....3 grs.
{ Pulv., Aloes, Soc. 1 gr. / Hydrarg., Chlor., Mite, 3-4 gr. / Pulv., Rhei., 1 gr. / Pulv., Saponis, 1-4 gr. }
Copaiba....3 grs.
Copaiba and Oleo-Resin Cubebs....3 grs.
{ Pil., Copaibæ, 2 grs. / Oleo-Resin Cubebæ, 1 gr. }
Copaiba and Oleo-Resin Cubebs....5 grs.
{ Pil., Copaibæ, 3 grs. / Oleo-Resin Cubebæ, 2 grs. }
*Corrosive Sublimate....1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 gr.
*Digitalin, pure....1-60 gr.
Dinner (Cole's)
{ Pil., Hydrarg., 1 1-5 grs. / Pulv. Aloes, Soc., 1 1-5 grs. / Pulv. Jalapæ, 1 1-5 grs. / Ant. et Pot., Tart., 1-50 gr. }
Dinner (Lady Webster's)....3 grs.
{ Pulv., Aloes, Soc., 1½ grs. / Pulv., Matches, 3-5 gr. / Pulv. Rosæ, Gallicæ, 3-5 gr. }
*Emmenagogue
{ Ergotin, - - 1 gr. / Ext., Helleb., Nig., 1 gr. / Ferri, Sulph., Exsic., 1 gr. / Aloes, Soc., Pulv., 1 gr. / Ol. Sabinæ, 1-4 gr. }
*Ergotin....3 grs.
Ferruginous (Bland)....3 and 5 grs.
{ Ferri, Sulphas. / Potassæ, Carb. aa }
*Grindelia Robusta Extract....3 grs.
*Guarana Extract (Paullinia)....3 grs.
*Henbane, Extract....1 gr.
Hepatic
{ Pil., Hydrarg., 3 grs. / Ext., Coloc. Comp., 2 grs. / " Bellad., 1-4 gr. }
Hooper's....2½ grs.

Hypophosphites, Compound
{ Calcii, Hypophos., 1 gr. / Sodii, " 3-4 gr. / Potassii, " 1-2 gr. / Ferri, " 1-4 gr. }
*Iodide of Iron (Blancard's formula)....1 gr.
Iodoform....1 gr.
Iodoform and Iron....2 grs.
Ipecac & Opium (Dover's Powder, U.S.) 2½ grs.
Ipecac & Opium (Dover's Powder, U. S.) 5 grs.
Iron by Hydrogen (Queveune's)....1 and 2 grs.
Iron, Citrate and Quinine....1 and 2 grs.
Iron, Proto-Carb. (Vallet's Mass.) 2 grs. & 3 grs.
Iron, Proto-Carb. (Vallet's Mass.)....5 grs.
*Iron, Proto-Chloride....1 gr.
Iron, Quinine and Strychnine
{ Ferrum, Redactum, 1 gr. / Quiniæ, Sulphas, 1 gr. / Strychnia, 1-60 gr. }
Laxative (Cole's)
{ Res., Podophylli, - 1-10 gr. / Hydrarg., Chlor., Mite, 1 gr. / Ext. Col. Comp., pulv., 3 grs. }
Lime, Lacto-Phosphate....5 grs.
*Mercury, Bin-Iodide....1-25 and 1-16 gr.
*Mercury, Proto-Iodide....1-5, and 1-4 gr.
Morphiæ, Acetate....1-8 and 1-4 gr.
*Morphiæ, Sulphate, 1-16, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4 gr.
Morphiæ Valerianate....1-8 gr.
Neuralgia (Brown-Sequard)
{ Ext., Hyoscyami, 2-3 gr. / " Conii, 2-3 gr. / " Ignatii Amaræ, 1-2 gr. / " Opii, 1-2 gr. / " Aconiti, 1-3 gr. / " Cannab. Indicæ, 1-4 gr. / " Stramonii, 1-5 gr. / " Belladonnæ, 1-6 gr. }
Neuralgia (Dr. Gross')
{ Quiniæ, Sulphas, 2 grs.) / Morphiæ, Sulphas, 1-20 gr. / Strychnia, 1-30 gr. / Acid Arseniosum, 1-20 gr. / Ext., Aconiti, 1-2 gr. }
Neuralgia, (Dr. Gross',) as above, without Morphine.
Nux Vomica Extract....1-2 gr.
Opium, U. S....1 gr.
*Opium Extract....1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.
Opium and Acetate of Lead....2 grs.
{ Opii, Pulv., 1 gr. / Plumbi, Acet., 1 gr. }
Opium and Camphor
{ Opium, 1 gr. / Camphora, 2 grs. }
Pepsin....5 grs.
Pepsin and Bismuth....5 grs.
{ Pepsin, 2 grs. / Bismuth, Sub-Nit., 3 grs. }
Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine....5 grs.
{ Pepsin, 2 1-2 grs. / Bismuth, Sub-Nit., 2 1-2 grs. / Strychnia, 1-60 gr. }
Phosphates Iron, Quinine and Strychnine
{ Ferri, Phosphas., 2 grs. / Quiniæ, Phosphas, 1 gr. / Strychniæ, Phosphas, 1-60 gr. }
Phosphorus....1-100, 1-50, 1-20 and 1-12 gr.
Phosphorus Compound
{ Phosphorus, 1-60 gr. / Ext., Nucis Vomicæ, 1-4 gr. }
Phosphorus Compound
{ Phosphorus, 1-100 gr. / Ext., Nucis Vomicæ, 1-4 gr. }
Phosphorus Compound and Iron
{ Phosphorus, 1-100 gr. / Ferri, Phosphas, 1-2 gr. / Ext., Nucis Vomicæ, 1-2 gr. }
Podophyllin....1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.
Podophyllin Compound
{ Podophyllin, 1-2 gr. / Ext., Hyoscyami, 1-3 gr. / Ext., Nucis Vomicæ, 1-16 gr. }
Podophyllin and Blue
{ Podophyllin, 1-2 gr. / Pil., Hydrarg., 2 1-2 grs. }
Podophyllin, Capsicum and Belladonna
{ Podophyllin, 1-4 gr. / Ext., Bellad. Alc., 1-8 gr. / Pulv., Capsici, 1-2 gr. }
Podophyllin, Ext., Coloc. and Belladonna
{ Podophyllin, 1-2 gr. / Ext., Coloc. Comp., 2 grs. / " Belladon., 1-4 gr. }

*Quinine, Carbolate....1 gr.
*Quinine, Salicylate....1 gr.
*Quinine, Sulphate & Bi-Sulphate, 1-4 & 1-2 gr.
Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate....1 gr.
Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate....1½ grs.
Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate....2 grs.
Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate....3 grs.
Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate....4 grs.
Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate....5 grs.
*Quinine, Sulpho-Carbolate....1, 2 and 3 grs.
Quinine and Aloes....1 gr.
{ Quiniæ, Sulphas, 3-4 gr. / Pulv., Aloes, Soc., 1-4 gr. }
Quinine, Arsenic and Nux Vomica
{ Quiniæ, Sulphas, 1 gr. / Acid, Arseniosum, 1-60 gr. / Ext., Nucis Vomicæ, 1-4 gr. }
Quinine and Iron
{ Quiniæ Sulphas, 1 gr. / Ferrum Redactum, 1 gr. }
Quinine and Carbonate Iron,
{ Quiniæ, Sulphas, 1 gr. / Ferri, Sub. Carb, 2 grs. }
Quinine, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica
{ Quiniæ, Sulphas, 1 gr. / Phosphorus, 1-60 gr. / Ext., Nucis Vomicæ, 1-40 gr. }
Quinine, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica
{ Quiniæ, Sulphas., 1 gr. / Phosphorus, 1-60 gr. / Ext., Nucis Vomicæ, 1-4 gr. }
Quinine Compound
{ Quiniæ, Sulphas, 1 gr. / Ferrum, Redact., 1 gr. / Acid, Arseniosum, 1-32 gr. }
Quinine Compound and Extract Dandelion
{ Quiniæ, Bi-Sulph., 1 1-4 grs. / Ferri, Sulph., Exsic., 2 grs. / Acid, Arseniosum, 1-24 gr. / Extract, Taraxici, 1 1-4 grs. }
Quinine Compound and Strychnine
{ Quiniæ, Sulphas., 1 gr. / Ferrum, Redactum, 1 gr. / Strychnia, 1-20 gr. / Acid, Arseniosum, 1-20 gr. }
Quinine, Valerianate....1-2 gr.
Rheumatic
{ Ext., Coloc. Comp., 1 1-2 grs. / Ext., Colch. Acet., 1 gr. / Ext., Hyoscyami, 1-3 gr. / Hydr., Chlor., Mite, 1-3 gr. }
Rhubarb, U. S.
Rhubarb Compound, U. S.
Santonin....1 gr.
Santonin and Calomel
{ Santonin, 1 gr. / Calomel, 1 gr. / Chocolate. }
*Sodium, Salicylate....5 grs.
Strychnine....1-60, 1-40 and 1-30 gr.
*Strychnine Compound
{ Strychnia, 1-100 gr. / Phosphorus, 1-100 gr. / Ext. Cannab. Indic., 1-16 gr. / Ginseng, 1 gr. / Ferri, Carb., 1 gr. }
*Sulphur, Iodide....1-25 and 1-10 gr.
*Sumbul, Extract....1 gr.
Syphilitic (Ricord's modified)
{ Hydr. Prot-Iodide, 1-2 gr. / Lactucarium, - 1-2 gr. / Ext., Opii, - - 1-10 gr. / Ext., Cicutæ, - 1½ grs. }
Tonic (Dr. Aiken)
{ Quiniæ, Sulph., 1 gr. / Acid, Arseniosum, 1-50 gr. / Ferrum, Redactum, 2-3 gr. / Strychnia, 1-50 gr. }
Triplex
{ Extract Aloes, 2 grs. / Podophyllin, 1-2 gr. / Pil., Hydrarg., 1-2 gr. }
Triplex (Dr. Francis)
{ Pulv., Aloes, Soc. Pil., Hydrarg. / Pulv., Scammonii. Ol., Tiglii. / Pulv., Myrrhæ. Ol., Carui. }
Valerian Extract....3 grs.
*Zinc, Phosphide....1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.
*Zinc, Phosphide and Ext. Nux Vomica
{ Zinci, Phosphuretum, 1-10 gr. / Ext., Nucis Vomicæ, 1-4 gr. }
Zinc, Valerianate....1 gr.

*Quality will always be maintained*, all ingredients and preparations, which we use and manufacture, *being carefully tested by a competent analytical chemist, employed by us for that purpose.* The unreliability of many of the granules of Morphia, Strychnia, Corrosive Sublimate, and other important poisonous substances, having been the source of much concern to physicians, and danger to their patients, *we would state that we have, in our laboratory, a system of checking and witnessing the weights of all poisons used, and registering in a book, kept for that purpose, with the names of witness (always a competent person) and operator.* Our machines for division of the substances are *so carefully and correctly constructed, as to insure an exactness*, in even the smallest granules, never before maintained in this class of preparations, and this precision applies as well to the larger pills. We can, therefore, afford assurance to the physician of *correct weight and perfect division.* We call attention to the small size of our gelatine coated granules, less excipient being thereby required.

The coating, not being porous, will protect such preparations as Phosphorus and Iron Compounds better than Sugar.

One of McKesson & Robbins' Pills, placed in the mouth, will be relieved of its coating in less than two minutes.

# Book Binding and Printing.

We are prepared to execute orders for all kinds of binding at the lowest rates and in the best manner.

# Price List of Binding.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, ATLANTIC MONTHLY, SCRIBNER, GALAXY, ½ year parts, REVIEW OF MEDICINE, GODEY'S, PETERSON'S, ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE, OUR BOYS' AND GIRLS', year numbers, or any Magazine or Book same size:

½ Bd. Roan Leather back and corners, Paper sides, plain lining, white edges, - - - - - - - - - $1 00

½ Bd. Roan Leather back and corners, Paper sides, handsome brown paper lining, marbled or red edges, - - - - 1 25

½ Bd. Imitation Morocco, fine Marble or Agate paper sides, fine lining, with marbled or red edges, - - - - - - 1 50

½ Bd. Genuine Morocco back and corners, Cloth sides, fine lining of imported Marble paper, marbled or red edges, - - - 1 75

APPLETON'S JOURNAL, DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE, FRANK LESLIE'S LADIES' MAGAZINE, THE NATION:

½ Bd. Leather back and corners, plain lining, fine paper sides, marbled or red edges, - - - - - - - - $1 50

½ Bd. Imitation Morocco back and corners, cloth sides, fine lining, with red or marbled edges, - - - - - - - 2 00

HARPER'S WEEKLY, AND BAZAR, FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY, HEARTH AND HOME, Etc.:

½ Bd. Leather back and corners, fine lining, paper sides, marbled or red edges, - - - - - - - - - $2 50

½ Bd. Leather back and corners, fine lining, cloth sides, marbled or red edges, - - - - - - - - - 3 00

MUSIC:

½ Bb. Leather back and corners, common lining, paper sides, white edges, - - - - - - - - - $2 00

½ Bd. Leather back and corners, fine lining, cloth or fine imported paper sides, marbled or red edges, - - - - - 2 50

½ Bd. Morocco back and corners, fine lining, cloth sides, marbled or red edges, - - - - - - - - - 3 00

Subscription Books such as HISTORY OF THE WAR, HOGARTH'S WORKS, ART GALLERY, Etc.:

½ Morocco, Cloth sides, - - - - from $3 00 to $5 00

$1 00 extra for gilt edges.

FAMILY BIBLES in subscription numbers, in Full Turkey Morocco, Embossed sides, Beveled boards, and gilt edges, per volume, from $8 00 to $20 00

A REDUCTION MADE IN BINDING IN QUANTITIES.

We have recently added to our business a printing office, well supplied with the newest and best type. We employ skillful workmen, and can furnish Note, Letter and Bill Heads, Statements, Circulars, etc., printed in an artistic manner and at lowest prices.

**E. B. SMITH & CO.,**

*Booksellers, Stationers, Binders and Printers,*

**MOFFAT BLOCK, DETROIT, MICH.**

# ANIMAL VACCINE VIRUS

OF THE NEW YORK DISPENSARY,

Corner of Centre and White Sts., NEW YORK.

*The New York Dispensary* will continue to supply the *Medical Profession*, *Health Boards* of Cities, and all *Public Institutions* of the Country, either by direct order, or through the best dispensing Druggists of this and other Cities, with

## FRESH ANIMAL VACCINE VIRUS.

The reliable character of the Vaccine Virus furnished by the *New York Dispensary*, is fully established in the test of the last seven years.

Having discontinued our engagement with Dr. F. P. Foster, and accepted his resignation, the Trustees have elected Dr. Nathaniel A. Robbins as Vaccine Director, whose whole time will be given to the interests of this *Department*. Dr. E. A. Lewis will be associated with Dr. Robbins, each having had a long and successful experience in the production of *Animal Vaccine Virus*.

A recent trip to Europe has given us much valuable information of the most accepted methods of producing Virus, we are prepared to introduce a New Stock of Lymph, known as the "Vanves," at present in the highest favor in Germany, Belgium and France.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quills, slips (¼ quill charged at square cut end, convex surface)....$ | 25 |
| Capillary Tubes..... | 1 00 |
| Crusts—in powder..... | 2 00 |
| Ivory Points, to order, in packages of 5 to 10.....75 cts. to | 1 50 |

We would recommend Quill slips as preferable, and in all cases of primary vaccination will fully guarantee.

Fresh supplies of vaccine every three days, can be obtained of the New York Dispensary, Centre and White Streets, No. 94 Pine Apple Street, Brooklyn, and of all the leading Druggists in the City.

Liberal terms made with Druggists, Health Boards, and Public Institutions.

Vaccine Department New York Dispensary,

DRS. ROBBINS & LEWIS, *Cor. Centre and White Sts., New York*

*94 Pine Apple Street, Brooklyn.*

**Agents in Detroit, FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO.**

---

DR. WHEELER'S

# ELIXIR FERRI ET CALCIS PHOSPHATIS CO.

Lacto-Phosphates prepared from the formula of DR. DUSART, of Paris.

## COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA

A CHEMICAL FOOD AND NUTRITIVE TONIC.

This elegant preparation combines with a sound Sherry Wine percolated through Wild Cherry Bark and Aromatics, in the form of an agreeable cordial, 2 grs. Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, 1 gr. Lacto-Phosphate of Iron, 1 gr. of Alkaloids of Calisaya Bark, Quinia, Quinidia, Cinchonia, and 15 drops of free Phosphoric Acid to each half ounce.

In the various forms of Dyspepsia, resulting in impoverished blood and depraved nutrition, in convalescing from the Zymotic Fevers (Typhus, Typhoid, Diphtheria, Small-pox, Scarlatina, Measles), in nervous prostration from mental and physical exertion, dissipation and vicious habits, in chlorotic anæmic women, and in the strumous diathesis in adults and children, it is a combination of great efficacy and reliability, and being very acceptable to the most fastidious, it may be taken for an indefinite period without becoming repugnant to the patient.

---

# Medical Journal Advertising Bureau.

All the medical journals of the country are on file at my office, where advertising contracts can be made.

C. W. BERNACKI, M. D.,

344 west 30th St., New York City.

# THE CHICAGO JOURNAL

—OF—

# Nervous and Mental Disease.

Edited by J. S. JEWELL, M. D., and H. M. BANNISTER, M. D.

*A Quarterly Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, in its Medical and Legal Relations.*

This Journal is intended to be at once Scientific and Practical, and to represent fully the progress of this important department of Medicine, at home and abroad. Each number will contain from 100 to 150 pages, appearing as nearly as may be in January, April, July and October, respectively, of each year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

**$5.00 per Annum. Single Numbers, $1.50.**

All communications should be addressed to the Editors and Proprietors,

107-118. **No. 57 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.**

---

# E. SCHEFFER,

## APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST

**115 East Market, Louisville, Ky.,**

Prepares by his improved method

**SACCHARATED PEPSIN.** One grain digests 12 to 15 grains of coagulated Albumen.

**DRY PEPSIN, CONCENTRATED.** One grain digests 100 grains of Albumen.

**LIQUID PEPSIN.** One fluid ounce dissolves 90 grains of Albumen.

All Articles Warranted. July-1yr.

---

# BORATED WADDING

**AN ANTISEPTIC DRESSING.**

**Also, Antiseptic Bandages for Surgical Purposes.**

# EMBALMING SALT,

(CENTENNIAL PREMIUM.)

Samples sent free to any Physician on application. Address

**C. AM ENDE, Hoboken, N. J.**

# B. KEITH & CO.'S
# PURE CONCENTRATED MEDICINES

## CONCENTRATED TINCTURES, Etc.

The powders are put up in bottles of one ounce, avoirdupois, and securely sealed to protect them from the action of the atmosphere.

## CONCENTRATED TINCTURES.

Prepared by re-dissolving the "*active principles*" in alcohol, in definite proportions Put up in bottles of 2 ozs., 8 ozs., and 1 lb.

## VACCINE VIRUS.

10 Ivory points, Cow-Pox Virus, Charged on both sides, - - - $1.50
1 Crust, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3.00
Sent by mail on receipt of price.

## HAND BOOK OF PRACTICE,
### EMPLOYING CONCENTRATED MEDICINES,

BY B. KEITH, M. D.

Price, - - - - - - Fifty Cents.

We will furnish gratis on application, a copy of our "REVISED AND ENLARGED MANUAL OF THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF INDIGENOUS AND FOREIGN MEDICINAL PLANTS," containing short accounts of each preparation, with properties, uses, doses, etc., also price list. Address all communications to

B. KEITH & CO.,

P. O. BOX, 1759. (106-118.) **41 Liberty Street, N. Y.**

---

## SVAPNIA, or PURIFIED OPIUM.

Made by the process of Dr. J. M. BIGELOW (Professor of Medical Botany in the Detroit Medical College, and Surgeon U. S. Marine Hospital), containing the **Anodyne** and **Soporific** properties of **Opium**—excluding the **Narcotic** and Poisonous ones.

**Svapnia** consists of the **Morphia, Narceia** and **Codeia** of Opium in the combination naturally existing in the drug. It therefore represents the **Anodyne** powers of the drug completely, whereas Morphia is but one of them. Those using Opium habitually will find this preparation preferable to Opium, as it does not produce constipation. Svapnia is as uniform in strength as Morphia, being made by assay. Medium dose for an adult, one grain in powder, pill or solution. Wholesale by **W. F. KIDDER & CO., New York; and Retailed by all Druggists. INSTEAD OF BITTER USE SWEET QUININE.**

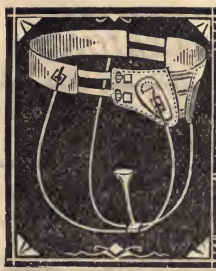
---

## AGENTS WANTED.

We wish to engage a few good, energetic persons to canvass for the JOURNAL, to whom we will give a liberal cash commission.

E. B. SMITH & CO.,

Moffat Block, Detroit, Mich.



# DR. McINTOSH'S NATURAL UTERINE SUPPORTER

The attention of the medical profession is invited to this instrument as the most perfect ever invented for treating Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb. It is an Abdominal and Uterine Supporter combined.

The Abdominal Support is a broad morocco leather belt with elastic straps to buckle around the hips, with concave front, so shaped as to hold up the abdomen.

The Uterine Support is a cup and stem made of very highly polished hard rubber, very light and durable, shaped to fit the mouth of the womb, with openings for the secretions to pass out, and which can be bent to any curve desired, by heating in very hot water.

The cup and stem is suspended to the belt by two soft elastic Rubber Tubes, which are fastened to the front of the belt by simple loops, pass down through the stem of the cup and up to the back of the belt. These soft rubber tubes being elastic adapt themselves to all the varying positions of the body and perform the services of the ligaments of the womb.

The instrument is very comfortable to the patient, can be removed or replaced by her at will, can be worn at all times, will not interfere with nature's necessities, will not corrode, and is lighter than metal. It will answer for all cases of Anteversion, Retroversion, or any Flexion of the Womb, and is used by the leading physicians with never failing success even in the most difficult cases.

**Price—to Physicians, $8.00; to Patients, $12.00.**

Instruments sent by mail, at our risk, on receipt of price, with 16 cents added for postage; or by express, C. O. D.

**Dr. McINTOSH'S NATURAL UTERINE SUPPORTER CO.**

**296 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.**

Our valuable pamphlet, "Some Practical Facts about Displacements of the Womb," will be sent you free on application.

---

## A GOLD MEDAL was awarded to Dr. JEROME KIDDER,

At the fair of the American Institute, in the fall of 1875, for

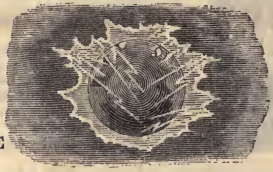
# The Best Electro-Magnetic Apparatus

Either here or abroad; and in the fall of 1876,

**The Diploma of Maintained Superiority was Awarded.**

Also the very highest award was accorded to him for his apparatus at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Fac-simile of Dr. Kidder's Trade Mark, which



accompanies the Genuine Electro-Medical Apparatus.

**TRADE MARK.**

Dr. KIDDER has unequaled Galvanic Electro-Magnetic and Galvano-Caustic Apparatuses, together with superior Electrodes to use with them.

These Galvano-Caustic Apparatuses sustain their unequaled and remarkable power by a new arrangement secured to DR. KIDDER by letters patent.

**CAUTION.**—Practitioners should be on their guard in reference to certain fictitious machines where a coil is tapped, and at different points connected with separate metallic parts, and falsely claimed to be like DR. KIDDER's manifold coil apparatus. To know the genuine apparatus from the spurious, address, for Illustrated Catalogue,

**Dr. JEROME KIDDER,**

**Northeast corner of 17th Street, and 4th Avenue, New York.**

## TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

# LACTOPEPTINE!

**Lactopeptine contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle, and is, therefore, the only perfect remedy for Dyspepsia that has ever been procured.**

### FORMULA OF LACTOPEPTINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar of Milk | 20 oz. | Ptyalin or Diastase | 1 dr. |
| Pepsin (Pure) | 4 " | Lactic Acid | 2½ fl. " |
| Pancreatine (Pure) | 3 " | Hydrochloric Acid | 2½ fl. " |

Powder and Mix.

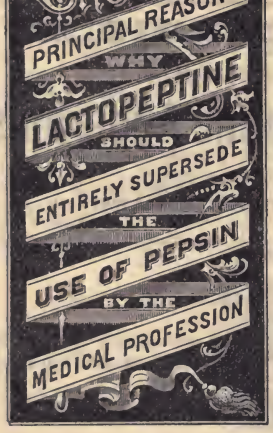
The digestive power of LACTOPEPTINE is invariably tested, so as always to insure perfect uniformity.

LACTOPEPTINE, as well as other preparations of our manufacture, is prepared strictly for the use of the Medical Profession, and is kept invariably in their hands.

*One ounce sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of* ..... **$ 1.00**
*One pound " " " " " " .....* **13.00**

*A fraction of an ounce or pound sent by mail on receipt of corresponding price.*

This preparation has now been in the hands of the Medical Profession for over two years during which time its therapeutic value has been most thoroughly established in cases of *Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Vomiting in Pregnancy or Dyspepsia, Headache, and all diseases arising from imperfect nutrition.*




1st.—It will digest from three to four times more *coagulated albumen* than any preparation of Pepsin in the market.

2d.—It will emulsionize and prepare for assimilation the oily and fatty portions of food, Pepsin having no action upon this important alimentary article.

3d.—It will change the *starchy* portions of vegetable food into the assimilable form of Glucose.

4th.—It contains the natural acids secreted by the stomach (*Lactic and Hydrochloric*), without which Pepsin and Pancreatine will not change the character of coagulated albumen.

5th.—Experiments will readily show that the digestive power of the ingredients of Lactopeptine, when two or more are combined, is much greater than when separated. Thus 4 grs. of Pepsin and 4 grs. of Pancreatine mixed, will dissolve one-third more albumen than the combined digestive power of each agent separately in same length of time.

6th.—IT IS MUCH LESS EXPENSIVE TO PRESCRIBE. It dissolves nearly four times as much coagulated albumen as Pepsin, besides digesting all other food taken by the human stomach. *An ounce of Lactopeptine is, therefore, fully equal in digestive power to seven ounces of Pepsin, yet it is furnished at about the same price.*

NEW YORK, April 6, 1875.

The undersigned having tested REED & CARNRICK'S preparation of Pepsin, Pancreatine, Diastase, Lactic Acid, and Hydrochloric Acid, made according to published formula, and called LACTOPEPTINE, find that in those diseases of the stomach where the above remedies are indicated, it has proven itself a desirable, useful and well adapted addition to the usual pharmaceutical preparations, and therefore recommend it to the profession.

J. R. Leaming, M. D., Attending Physician at St. Luke's Hospital. Edward G. Janeway, M. D., Professor Pathological and Practical Anatomy, and Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. and Clinical Medicine. Alfred L. Loomis, M. D. Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, University of the City of New York. Samuel R. Percy, M. D., Professor Materia Medica, New York Medical College. Lewis A. Sayre, M. D., Professor of Orthopœdic Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Bellevue Hospital Medical College. J. H. Tyndall, M. D., Physician at St. Francis' Hospital. Joseph E. Winters, M. D., House Physician Bellevue Hospital. Geo. F. Bates, M. D., House Surgeon Bellevue Hospital.

***TO TEST THE DIGESTIVE POWER OF LACTOPEPTINE IN COMPARISON WITH ANY PREPARATION OF PEPSIN IN THE MARKET.***

To five fluid ounces of water add one drachm of Lactopeptine, half drachm of Hydrochloric Acid, 10 ounces of Coagulated Albumen, allowing it to remain from two to six hours at a temperature of 105 deg., agitating it occasionally.

Lactopeptine is prepared in the form of Powder, Sugar Coated Pills, Elixirs, Syrup, Wine and Troches.

*LACTOPEPTINE is also combined with the following preparations:*

## EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH LACTOPEPTINE.

This combination will be found superior to all other forms of Cod Liver Oil, in affections of the Lungs and other wasting diseases. Used in Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Rickets, Constipation, Skin Diseases and Loss of Appetite.

The Oil in this preparation being partly digested before being taken, will usually agree with the most debilitated stomach. Although we manufacture seven other preparations of Cod Liver Oil, we would recommend the above as being superior to either of them. It is very pleasant to administer, compared with the plain Oil, and will be readily taken by children.

## ELIXIR LACTOPEPTINE.

The above preparation is admirably adapted in those cases where physicians desire to prescribe Lactopeptine in its most elegant form.

## BEEF, IRON AND WINE WITH LACTOPEPTINE.

In those debilitated dyspeptic cases, when an Iron Tonic, combined with the strengthening properties of Extract of Beef and Wine are indicated, this preparation will be found most efficacious.

## ELIXIR PHOSPHATE OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA WITH LACTOPEPTINE.

There can be no combination more suitable than the above in cases of Nervous and General Debility, attended with Dyspepsia.

## ELIXIR LACTOPEPTINE, STRYCHNIA AND BISMUTH.

A valuable combination in cases of Dyspepsia, attended with nervous debility.

## COMP. CATHARTIC ELIXIR.

*The only pleasant and reliable Cathartic in liquid form that can be prescribed.*

Each fl. oz. contains:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sulph. Magnsia,... ... 1 dr. | Liquorice, ..... 1 dr. |
| Senna,..... 2 " | Ginger..... 3 grs. |
| Scammony, . ..... 6 grs. | Coriander, ..... .. 5 " |

With flavoring ingredients.

*Dose*—Child five years old, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls; adult, 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls.

This preparation is being used extensively throughout the country. It was originated with the design of furnishing a liquid Cathartic remedy that could be prescribed in a palatable form. It will be taken by children with a relish.

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, AUGUSTA, Feb. 25th, 1875.

I am happy to say that we are much pleased with the Compound Cathartic Elixir. It has, so far, proved the best Liquid Cathartic we have ever used in our Institution. It acts effectively and kindly without irritation or pain. H. M. HARLOW, M D.

We guarantee all goods of our manufacture. In ordering, please designate R. & C.'s manufacture. Send for Price Lists and Dose Books of Fluid Extracts, Sugar Coated Pills, Elixirs, Syrups, Wines, etc.

**REED & CARNRICK, Manufacturing Pharmacists,**

119–131 **198 Fulton Street, New York.**

# A. KUHLMAN.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

# SURGICAL, ORTHOPÆDIC,

## AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS,

210 JEFFERSON AVENUE,

DETROIT, - MICHIGAN.

---

I have now on hand a full assortment of

## INSTRUMENTS OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Having had years of experience in France, Germany and America, I am prepared to make any style of instrument to order.

---

Express attention paid to the manufacture of

**Apparatus for Curvature of Spine, Wry Neck, Anchylosis, Club Feet and Bow Legs, Splints for Dislocations, etc.**

Also, dealer in Pessaries, Steam and Bulb Atomizers, Syringes, Elastic Stockings, Trusses, Supporters, Crutches, etc, and

**G. TIEMANN & CO.'S SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,**

Which I sell at manufacturer's price.

AGENT FOR BABCOCK'S UTERINE SUPPORTER

**All kinds of Surgical Instruments Repaired.**

☞ SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

# E. B. SMITH & CO.'S LIST OF MEDICAL BOOKS.

Any book in this list sent postage free on receipt of the price. From our large stock we have selected the following standard works. We can furnish any book in the market. All new works received as soon as published. We make the profession a discount of ten per cent on Medical Works, and twenty per cent on Miscellaneous Books.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aitkins' Practice. 2 vols, 8vo | Cloth, | $12 00. | Sheep, | $14 00 |
| Anatomical Remembrancer | " | 1 00. | | |
| Anstie on Neuralgia | | | | 2 50 |
| Attfield's Chemistry | Cloth, | $2 75. | Sheep, | 3 25 |
| Barker on the Puerperal Diseases | | | Cloth, | 5 00 |
| Byford's Theory and Practice of Obstetrics | | | Cloth, | 4 50 |
| Beard & Rockwell's Medical and Surgical Uses of Electricity | Cloth, | $6 25. | Sheep, | 7 25 |
| Bedford's Principles and Practice of Obstetrics | Cloth, | 5 50. | Sheep, | 6 50 |
| Beck's Medical Jurisprudence. New edition in preparation | | | | |
| Bumstead on Venereal Diseases | Cloth, | $5 00. | Sheep, | 6 00 |
| Biddle's Materia Medica | | | | 4 00 |
| Bryant's Practice of Surgery | Cloth, | $6 25. | Sheep, | 7 25 |
| Bilroth's Surgical Pathology | | | | 5 00 |
| Bloxam's Chemistry | Cloth, | $4 50. | Sheep, | 5 50 |
| Bowman's Medical Chemistry | | | | 2 25 |
| " Practical " | | | | 2 25 |
| Cazeaux's Treatise on Midwifery | Cloth, | $6 50. | Sheep, | 7 50 |
| Cleaveland's Pronouncing Medical Lexicon | | | | 1 25 |
| Cohen on Inhalation | | | | 2 50 |
| Condie on Diseases of Children | Cloth, | $5 25. | Sheep, | 6 25 |
| Dunglison's History of Medicine | | | | 2 50 |
| " Medical Dictionary | Cloth, | $6 50. | Sheep, | 7 50 |
| DaCosta's Medical Diagnosis | " | 6 00. | " | 7 00 |
| Dalton's Human Physiology | " | 5 50. | " | 6 50 |
| Druitt's Modern Surgery | " | 4 00. | | 5 00 |
| Erichsen's Surgery. 2 vols., 8vo | " | 9 00. | " | 11 00 |
| Flint's Practice of Medicine | " | 6 00. | " | 7 00 |
| " Human Physiology | " | 6 00. | " | 7 00 |
| Fowne's Ele. Chemistry | " | 2 75. | " | 3 25 |
| Flint on Chemical Examination of the Urine | " | 1 00. | | |
| Gray's Anatomy | " | 6 00. | " | 7 00 |
| Griffith's Universal Formulary | " | 4 50. | " | 5 50 |
| Gross' System of Surgery. 2 vols | | | " | 15 00 |
| Hamilton's Principles of Surgery | " | 7 00. | " | 8 00 |
| Hammond on Diseases of the Nervous System | " | 5 00. | " | 6 00 |
| Harley on the Urine and its Derangements | " | 2 75. | | |
| Hartshorne's Essentials and Practice of Medicine | " | 2 63. | | |
| Headland on the Action of Medicine | | 3 00. | | |
| Hoblyn's Medical Dictionary | " | 1 50. | " | 2 00 |
| King's American Dispensatory | | | " | 10 00 |
| Kirke's Hand Book of Physiology | | | | 5 00 |
| Kuss' New Manual of Physiology | " | 2 50. | " | 3 25 |
| Loomis' Physical Diagnosis | | | | 3 00 |
| Leishman's System of Midwifery | " | 5 00. | " | 6 00 |
| Loomis' Diseases of Respiratory Organs, Heart and Kidneys | " | 5 50. | " | 6 50 |
| Murchison on Derangements of the Liver | | 1 75. | | |
| Neil & Smith's Compend of Medicine | " | 4 00. | " | 4 75 |
| Neligan on Skin Diseases. New edition in preparation | | | | |
| Parrish's Pharmacy | " | 5 50. | " | 6 50 |
| Pavy on Food and Dietetics | | 4 75. | | |
| Pirrie on Hay Fever | | 1 25. | | |
| Paget's Surgical Pathology | " | 7 50. | | |
| Roberts on Urinary and Renal Diseases | | 4 50. | | |
| " Practice. New edition in preparation | | | | |
| Roosa on Diseases of the Ear | " | 5 00. | " | 6 00 |
| Salter's Dental Pathology and Surgery | " | 4 50. | | |
| Smith on Diseases of Children | " | 5 00. | " | 6 00 |
| Stellwag on Diseases of the Eye | " | 7 00. | " | 8 00 |
| Stille's Therapeutics and Materia Medica. 2 vols | " | 10 00. | " | 12 00 |
| Sayre's Orthopedic Surgery and Diseases of the Joints | " | 5 00. | " | 6 00 |
| Thomas' Pronouncing Medical Dictionary | " | 3 25. | " | 3 75 |
| Tanner's Practice of Medicine. 2 vols | | | | 15 75 |
| Thomas on the Diseases of Women | " | 5 00. | " | 6 00 |
| Tyson on Examination of the Urine | | 1 50. | | |
| Taylor's Treatise on Poisons | " | 5 50. | " | 6 50 |
| Trousseau's Clinical Medicine. 2 vols | | | " | 12 00 |
| Taylor's Principles of Medical Jurisprudence. 2 vols | | | " | 12 00 |
| United States Pharmacopœa | " | 1 75. | | |
| " " Dispensatory | | | " | 10 00 |
| Vogel on Diseases of Children | | 4 50. | | |
| Van Buren & Keyes on Surgical Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, including Syphilis | | 5 00. | | |
| Wells on Diseases of the Eye | " | 5 00. | " | 6 00 |
| West on Diseases of Children | " | 4 50. | " | 5 50 |
| Woods' Therapeutics and Toxicology | " | 6 00. | | |
| " Therapeutics and Pharmacology. 2 vols | " | 9 00. | " | 11 00 |
| Waring's Therapeutics | " | 5 00. | " | 6 00 |
| Watson's Principles and Practice of Physic. 2 vols | " | 9 00. | " | 11 00 |
| Williams on Diseases of Eye | " | 3 00. | | |
| Wythe's Physicians' Dose Book | " | 1 25. | Tuck, | 1 50 |
| Wilson on Diseases of the Skin | " | 5 00, | with pl'ts, | 10 00 |
| Wagner's Manual of General Pathology | " | 5 50 | Sheep, | 6 50 |

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION

# COMMUTATION LIST

## FOR 1877.

The following periodicals are furnished, with the JOURNAL, for one year at the price affixed to each:

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL MONTHLIES—

| | |
|---|---|
| London Lancet (reprint) | $6 75 |
| Buffalo Medical and Surgical Jour | 5 00 |
| New York Medical Journal | 6 30 |
| American Practitioner | 5 40 |
| Nashville Medical and Surgical Jour. | 5 60 |
| New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal (bi-monthly) | 7 10 |
| The Sanitarian | 5 25 |
| Pacific Medical Journal | 5 25 |
| Cincinnati Lancet and Observer | 5 60 |
| Cincinnati Medical News | 4 50 |
| Atlanta Med. and Surg. Jour | 5 40 |
| American Clinical Lectures | 3 40 |
| Medical Times (semi-monthly) | 6 15 |

WEEKLIES—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Clinic | 5 00 |
| Boston Medical and Surgical Jour | 7 10 |

PHARMACY—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Pharmacist | 4 20 |
| American Journal of Pharmacy | 5 50 |

CHEMISTRY—

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston Journal of Chemistry | 3 85 |

QUARTERLY—

| | |
|---|---|
| American Journal Insanity | 6 75 |
| Archives of Dermatology | 5 50 |

HALF-YEARLY—

| | |
|---|---|
| Braithwaite's Retrospect | 5 10 |
| Archives of Electrology and Neurology | 4 90 |

PHYSICIANS' VISITING LISTS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lindsay & Blakiston (25 patients) | 4 00 |
| " " (50 patients) | 4 30 |

POPULAR MONTHLIES—

| | |
|---|---|
| Popular Science Monthly | 7 15 |
| Atlantic Monthly | 6 40 |
| St. Nicholas | 5 60 |
| Scribner's Monthly | 6 40 |
| Appleton's Monthly | 6 75 |
| Harper's Monthly | 6 40 |
| American Agriculturist | 4 20 |
| Littell's Living Age | 9 90 |

POPULAR WEEKLIES—

| | |
|---|---|
| Harper's Weekly | 6 40 |
| Harper's Bazar | 6 40 |
| Advance | 5 50 |
| The Alliance | 4 25 |

## SUBSCRIBERS TO THE JOURNAL

Can obtain, through us, *any number of journals* from the above list. The following is a sample of lists that we regularly furnish subscribers:

| | |
|---|---|
| London Lancet<br>Boston Medical Journal<br>Detroit Medical Journal | $11 00 |

Applications for *Specimen Copies* of these publications should be made to the publishers of the same, to whom also all requests for missing numbers must be addressed.

*All orders must be accompanied by the amount of subscription to receive attention.*

The JOURNAL will not be responsible for remittances unless made by draft or post office money order. Address Publishers

DETROIT MEDICAL JOURNAL,

Moffat Block, Detroit, Mich.

☞ Specimen copies of JOURNAL, thirty cents each.
☞ The JOURNAL will be sent *on trial* to any address *three months* for *fifty cents*.
☞ Henry C. Lea's and Wm. Wood & Co.'s Journals, and Medical and Surgical Reporter publications, are no longer furnished in commutation with JOURNAL.

# DEFRESNE'S

## Pancreatic Emulsion of

# COD LIVER OIL.

Representing Cod Liver Oil in a state of perfect emulsion, and hence readily borne by the most delicate patient.

**DEFRESNE'S PANCREATINE,** the active principle of the pancreatic juice, is a most important remedy in a great many cases of **Indigestion, Atony** of the digestive organs, and various forms of **Dyspepsia,** when **Pepsine and other remedies have failed.**

**As a Help for the Digestion of Fats,** physicians will find **Pancreatine** invaluable to patients who are unable to support Cod Liver Oil, or fatty substances.

**The dose of Pancreatine is 5 to 15 grains,** according to the nature of the case, taken before or during meals. *It is sold in bottles containining Half or One ounce.*

The following **Preparations of Pancreatine** are also offered:

**PANCREATINE PILLS,** containing 4 grains each.

**PANCREATINE WINE** and **ELIXIR,** given in doses of one or two tablespoonfuls.

**PANCREATIC EMULSION OF SOLID FAT,** fresh and sweet, representing fat perfectly emulsified and ready for immediate absorption.

**Mr. Defresne having made Pancreatic preparations a subject of special study for several years, has succeeded in obtaining them in great perfection, and hence they are recommended as superior to similar preparations heretofore offered.**

---

## Ferro-Manganic Preparations
### Of BURIN Du BUISSON.

The superiority of *combinations of the Salts of Iron and Manganese* over those of *Iron* have been fully established by the experiments of Dr. Petrequin. The following *Ferromanganic preparations,* approved by the Imperial Academy of Medecine of Paris, have been originated by Mr. Burin Du Buisson in accordance with these experiments, and are confidently recommended to the medical profession as replacing advantageously all medecines having iron as their base, especially in *chloroanæmia, chlorosis, and all affections caused by the poverty of the blood*:

**Ferromanganic Powder,** for effervescing water.
**Carbonate of Iron and Manganese Pills.**
**Syrup** of the Lactate of Iron and Manganese.
**Dragees** of the Lactate of Iron and Manganese.
**Syrup** of the Proto-Iodide of Iron and Manganese.
**Pills and Dragees** of the Proto-iodide of Iron and Manganese.
**Maganesic Iron** reduced by Hydrogen.

---

## Grimault's Indian Cigarettes,

*Prepared from the Resin of Cannabis Indica.*

*Asthma, Bronchitis, Loss of Voice,* and other affections of the respiratory organs, are promptly cured or relieved by the use of these cigarettes.

---

## E. FOUGERA & CO., New York, Agents.

# Raquin's Capsules.

An experience of over thirty years has established the fact that **GLUTEN, as a coating for Copaiba and similar remedies,** is far superior to gelatine. The coating is more easily dissolved, and being thinner, allows a larger amount of Copaiba to be administered in a capsule of the same size.

The process of Mr. Raquin, originated in 1837, has been approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and the capsules bearing his name have been found to possess advantages over all others, on account of

**THEIR RELIABILITY—All ingredients used being carefully selected.**
**THE CARE used in their preparation.**
**THEIR READY SOLUBILITY, and consequent prompt action.**
**THE ENTIRE ABSENCE OF ERUCTATIONS,**

which are sure to follow the use of gelatine capsules containing liquid Copaiba.

Physicians desiring to use Balsam of Copaiba pure, or combined with other remedies, will find Raquin's Capsules among the best. The following combinations are now offered:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Capsules of** | **Copaiba Pure.** | **Capsules of** | **Copaiba and Cubebs.** |
| " | **Copaiba and Matico.** | " | **Copaiba and Iron.** |
| " | **Copaiba and Rhatany.** | " | **Copaiba and Tar.** |
| " | **Copaiba and Subnite Bismuth.** | ' | **Pure Turpentine.** |

# BLANCARD'S PILLS

## OF UNCHANGEABLE IODIDE OF IRON.

Blancard's Pills of Iodide of Iron are so scrupulously prepared, and so well made, that none other have acquired a so well deserved favor among physicians and pharmaceutists. Each pill, containing one grain of proto-iodide of iron, is covered with finely pulverised iron, and covered with balsam of tolu. Dose, two to six pills a day. The genuine have a *reactive silver seal* attached to the lower part of the cork, and a green label on the wrapper, bearing the fac-simile of the signature of

*Pharmacien, No. 40 Rue Bonaparte, Paris.*
without which none are genuine.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

# DOCTOR GIBERT'S
# DEPURATORY SYRUP AND DRAGEES,

Of Iodised Deuto-Iodide of Mercury.

These preparations have been approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and have been thoroughly tested in the hospitals of Paris in the treatment of *Syphilitic, Scrofulous* and other affections requiring the use of iodised remedies.

*They are recommended for the utmost accuracy of composition, and their perfect preservation.*

Prepared by VAUQUELIN-DESLAURIERS, Chemist, Paris.

E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents, New York.

PARIS, 1867 | 1868. | 1872. | 1873, VIENNA.

Prize Medal.

Silver Medal.

Gold Medal.

Medal of Merit.

# BOUDAULT'S PEPSINE,

## And Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Lozenges of Pepsine.

Since 1854, when Pepsine was first introduced by Messrs. CORVISART and BOUDAULT, **Boudault's Pepsine** has been the only preparation which has at all times given satisfactory results.

The medals obtained by **Boudault's Pepsine** at the different exhibitions of 1867, 1868, 1872, and recently at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, are unquestionable proofs of its **excellence.**

In order to give physicians an opportunity to judge for themselves, all Boudault's Pepsine will hereafter be accompanied by a circular giving plain directions for testing it. These tests will enable any one to satisfy himself of the **superiority of Boudault's Pepsine,** which is really the *cheapest*, since its use will not subject physicians and patients alike to disappointment.

**CAUTION.**—In order to guard against imitations each bottle will hereafter be sealed by a red metallic capsule, bearing the stamp of our trade mark, and secured by a band having a fac-simile of the medals, and the signature of Hottot, the manufacturer.

**Is sold in 1 oz., 8 oz., 16 oz., Bottles.**

E. FOUGERA & CO., New York,

*GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE U. S.*

---

## E. FOUGERA & CO.'S

# Medicated Globules.

The form of Globules is by far the most convenient as well as the most elegant form for administering liquid preparations or powders of unpleasant taste or odor. The following varieties are now offered:

Globules of **Ether; Chloroform; Oil of Turpentine; Apiol; Phosphorated Oil,** containing 1-60th grain of Phosphorus; **Phosphorated Oil,** containing 1-30th grain of Phosphorus; **Tar; Venice Turpentine; Copaiba; Copaiba & Tar; Oleo-Resin of Cubebs; Balsam of Peru; Oil of Eucalyptus; Cod Liver Oil; Rhubarb; Bi-carb. of Soda, Sulph. Quinia, &c.**

The superiority of these Globules over other forms consists in the ease with which they are taken, and in their ready solubility and hence promptness of action.

They are put up in bottles of 100 each.

For descriptive circulars and samples address,

**E. FOUGERA & CO.,**

**30 North William Street, New York.**

# DOCTOR RABUTEAU'S
# DRAGEES, ELIXIR & SYRUP

**Of Proto-Chloride of Iron.**

"The experiments made in the hospitals of Paris have demonstrated that *Dr. Rabuteau's Dragees, Elixir and Syrup* regenerate the red globules of the blood with a rapidity never observed with the use of the other ferruginous preparations. These results have been proved by the various *Compt-Globules.*

"The ferruginous preparations of *Dr. Rabuteau* do not cause any constipation, and are perfectly tolerated by the weakest persons."—*Gazette des Hopitaux.*

*Dr. Rabuteau's Elixir* is prescribed when some difficulty is experienced in swallowing the Dragees; it is especially adapted to weak persons, whose digestive functions need strengthening or stimulating.

*Dr. Rabuteau's Syrup* is especially prepared for children, who take it readily because of its agreeable taste.

---

# DOCTOR CLIN'S
# Capsules and Dragees

**Of Bromide of Camphor.**

"These remedies are prescribed when it is necessary to produce an energetic sedation on the circulatory system, and particularly on the nervous cerebro-spinal system.

"They constitute one of the most energetic *anti-spasmodic* and *hypnotic* medicines."—*Gazette des Hopitaux.*

"*Dr. Clin's Capsules and Dragees of Bromide of Camphor* are those employed in all the experiments made in the Hospitals of Paris."—*Union Medicale.*

Dr. Clin's Capsules contain 4 grains, and the Dragees 2 grains, of genuine Bromide of Camphor.

N. B.—*Dr. Clin's Gluten Capsules* are very rapidly dissolved in the stomach, and should be preferably employed for a long treatment, and when the administering of Bromide of Camphor at a great dose would be considered as beneficial.

*Prepared by CLIN & CO., Pharmacists, Paris.*

# DUCRO'S
# ALIMENTARY ELIXIR,

A COMBINATION UNITING THE PROPERTIES OF

**Alcoholic Stimulants and Raw Meat.**

This preparation, which has been used with great success in the hospitals of Paris, since 1868, is adapted to the treatment of all diseases requiring the administration, in a small volume, of a tonic able to stimulate and support the vital forces, as *Pulmonary Phthisis, Depression* and *Nervous Debility, Adynamia, Malarious Cachexia*, etc.

**Prepared by DUCRO & CIE, Paris.**

E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents, New York.

# FOUGERA'S

COMPOUND

IODINISED

# COD LIVER OIL.

The immeasurable therapeutic superiority of this oil over all other kinds of Cod Liver Oils sold in Europe or in this market, is due to the addition of IODINE, BROMINE and PHOSPHORUS.

This oil possesses not only the nourishing properties of Cod Liver Oil, but also the tonic, stimulant and alterative virtues of IODINE, BROMINE, and PHOSPHORUS, which are added in such proportions as to render FOUGERA'S COD LIVER OIL FIVE TIMES STRONGER and more efficacious than pure Cod Liver Oil.

---

# Fougera's Ready-made Mustard Plasters

A most useful, convenient, and desirable preparation, always ready for immediate use. Clean, prompt in its action, and keeps unaltered in any climate; easily transported and pliable, so as to be applied to all parts and surfaces of the body. It is prepared of two strengths:—No 1, of pure mustard, No. 2, of half mustard. Each kind put up separately, in boxes of 10 plasters.

---

# FOUGERA'S

**Iodo-Ferro-Phosphated**

# ELIXIR OF HORSE-RADISH.

This Elixir contains Iodine, Pyrophosphate of Iron, the active principle of anti-scorbutic and aromatic plants, and acts as a *tonic, stimulant, emenagogue,* and a *powerful regenerator of the blood.* It is an invaluable remedy for all constitutional disorders due to the impurity and poverty of the blood. One of the advantages of this new preparation consists in combining the virtues of Iodine and Iron without the Inky taste of Iodide of Iron.

---

# Fougera's Compound Iceland Moss Paste

**(Iceland Moss, Lactucarium, Ipecac, and Tolu.)**

Used with great success against nervous and convulsive coughs, Whooping Cough, acute Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh, Influenza, &c.

Wakefulness, Cough and other sufferings in Consumption, are greatly relieved by the soothing and expectorant properties of this paste.

---

**FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.**

E. FOUGERA & CO., New York,

**Wholesale Agents.**

# University of Michigan,

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

## DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

### FACULTY.

JAMES B. ANGELL, LL. D.,
PRESIDENT.

ALONZO B. PALMER, M. D.,
Professor of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine, and
DEAN OF THE FACULTY.

SILAS H. DOUGLAS, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Laboratory.

CORYDON L. FORD, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy.

ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, M. D.,
Professor of Organic and Applied Chemistry and Pharmacy.

GEORGE E. FROTHINGHAM, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica, Ophthalmology and Otology.

DONALD MACLEAN, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery.

EDWARD S. DUNSTER, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

JOHN W. LANGLEY, B. S.,
Professor of General Chemistry and Physics.

BURT G. WILDER, M. D.,
Lecturer on Physiology.

WILL J. HERDMAN, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

**The Session of 1877-8 will Commence October 1, 1877, and continue Six Months.**

## A COURSE SEPARATE, BUT EQUAL, FOR WOMEN.

Four Lectures are delivered daily; and Clinics are held every Wednesday and Saturday, for both Medical and Surgical cases, gratuitously to patients, when examinations and prescriptions are made, and operations performed, in the presence of the class.

By the liberality of our State Legislature and the citizens of Ann Arbor, a large and well-appointed Hospital will be in operation during the coming Session and hereafter, to which students will have access under proper regulations, thus combining, more fully than heretofore, bed-side with didactic instruction.

The extent and resources of the Chemical and Anatomical Laboratories are well known, and they will be conducted with even more assistance and ampler means than in former years.

FEES.—To residents of Michigan, $25 for the first year; $15 for each subsequent year. To all others, $45 for the first year; $20 for each subsequent year.

For circulars containing full information, address

A. B. PALMER, M. D., *Dean of the Medical Faculty,*
ANN ARBOR, MICH

# FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO.'S

## NORWEGIAN

# COD LIVER OIL

Is made with scientific care at a low temperature, in order to insure its paleness, sweetness and freedom from unpleasant flavor. It contains less solid fats or stearine, and is therefore digested by delicate stomachs, which cannot tolerate the coarser oils which are put upon the market. Each bottle contains a full pint. None genuine without our firm name blown in the bottle. We also make **Emulsions of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil,** with **Phosphate of Lime, Hyposulphite of Lime** and **Soda,** and **Norwegian Cod Liver** with **Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.** Also, **Ferrated Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.**

In each of these preparations we hope to fill a desideratum long felt by the professional public. Often the mineral foods are as essential in the building up of scrofulous, or strumous constitutions, as the Cod Liver Oil itself, and in these preparations you have the Mineral foods pleasantly emulsified with the Oil, thus rendering the whole palatable, as well as nutritious and curative. The Iodine and the other curative properties inherent in the free Oil, are in no wise impaired by this process; and the Oil itself is rendered more digestible from its combination with LACTIC ACID (one of the important ingredients of the digestive fluids of the stomach), in the case of the **Lacto-Phosphate** combination. Of the beneficial effects of **Phosphorus** in these strumous cases, where Cod Liver Oil is indicated, it is unnecessary to speak.

---

## FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO.'S

# Elixir of Phosphates, Compounded with Calisaya Bark.

This elegant pharmaceutical preparation is peculiarly efficacious in all **Nervous Affections** and the **Prostrate Condition** of the system. It contains **Phosphorus** for the **Brain** and **Nerve, Lime** to **Excite Nutrition, Iron** to promote the formation of the red constituents of the **Blood,** and **Calisaya Bark** as a **Tonic,** augmenting the **appetite,** insuring **Digestion,** and giving elasticity to the **Muscular System.**

---

We also manufacture the following preparations:

## Tarrant's Essence Jamaica Ginger.

A **Grateful Stimulant** and **Tonic.** Is an excellent preparation for **Dyspepsia, Flatulent Colic** and the feeble state of the alimentary canal. As a Summer Medicine in the house it has no superior.

## Dr. Jack's Santonine Lozenges.

**A Sure Remedy for Worms in Children.** This remedy seldom fails to destroy these troublesome animals.

## Davis' Carbolic Oil Liniment.

An external application for **Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, Pains and Soreness of the Bones, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Skin Diseases and Eruptions,** and all diseases where an application is needed externally for either man or animal.

## Bingham's Red Cordial.

A remedy for all **Summer Complaints.** Cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. Is a Corrective, Preventive and Restorative. Should be kept in every household.

## Conger's Tonic Liver Pills.

**A Liver Remedy, Cathartic and Blood Purifier.** Without doubt the best Cathartic and Liver Pill in the market. Can be had either Sugar-coated or plain.

## FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO.

**Wholesale Druggists, Paint and Oil Merchants,**
**DETROIT, MICH.**

# DETROIT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

## SESSIONS OF 1876-77.

## FACULTY.

### PRELIMINARY AND REGULAR SESSIONS.

EDWARD W. JENKS, M. D., President,
Professor of Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women and Obstetrics.

GEORGE P. ANDREWS, M. D.,
Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.

JAMES F. NOYES, M. D.,
Professor of Ophthalmology and Aural Surgery.

ALBERT B. LYONS, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

THEODORE A. McGRAW, M. D., Treasurer.
Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

C. B. GILBERT, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Clinical Diseases of Children.

N. W. WEBBER, M. D.,
Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.

LEARTUS CONNOR, M. D., Secretary,
Professor of Physiology and Clinical Medicine.

### RECITATION SESSION.

H. O. WALKER, M. D.,
Lecturer on Genito-Urinary System and Rectum.

DANIEL LAFERTE, M. D.,
(Demonstrator of Anatomy) and Lecturer on Orthopœdic Surgery and Tumors.

J. G JOHNSON, M. D.,
Lecturer on Diseases of Mind and Nervous System.

DAVID INGLIS, M. D.,
Lecturer on Histology, Curator of Museum and Librarian.

J. H. CARSTENS, M. D.,
Lecturer on Differential Diagnosis.

E. L. SHURLY, M. D.,
Lecturer on Diseases of Throat and Lungs.

F. A. SPALDING, M. D.,
Lecturer on Diseases of Skin.

C. C. YEMANS, M. D.,
Lecturer on Chemistry.

The Collegiate Year is divided into three sessions.

PRELIMINARY SESSION opens Wednesday, September 6th, 1875, and continues one month. The Clinics are held and the Lectures delivered by the Professors of the regular Faculty, and in the same order and frequency as during the Winter Term. Opportunity is given to dissect or work in the Chemical Laboratory.

The REGULAR SESSION opens Wednesday, October 4th, 1875, and continues five months. During this term all the branches of *General Medicine* and *Surgery*, both scientific and practical, are taught with care and thoroughness. All students are daily examined on the subjects of the lectures and on their dissecting and laboratory work.

Senior students have *daily practice* in the *art of examining patients*, in forming their own diagnosis, prognosis and treatment. As this is done under the direction of the professor holding each clinic, and in the presence of the class, it constitutes an invaluable course of training.

The RECITATION SESSION begins second Wednesday in March, 1877, and continues four months. Daily during this term there will be held a lecture, recitation, and one or two clinics. The lectures will be upon special subjects of medical or surgical interest.

The recitations will embrace the general subjects of the Regular Session, viz., Anatomy, Surgery, Midwifery, Diseases of Women, Physiology, Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica and Chemistry.

Though the Recitation and Preliminary Sessions are optional, it is hoped that all who can will avail themselves of their manifest advantages in supplementing the regular winter course.

Three Hospitals—Harper's, St. Mary's and St. Luke's—with two large free dispensaries, afford an abundance of clinical material for illustrative and practical teaching.

All lectures are delivered on Hospital grounds. The *peculiar feature* of this school is the *intimate union* between its *laboratory*, *clinical* and *didactic* instruction.

FEES.—For Preliminary and Regular Sessions: Matriculation $5. Hospital Fees (good for one year), $10. Lecture Fees, $40. Graduation, $25. Lecture fees to third course students. $25.

For the Recitation Term the Lecture fees are $10, to those who attend the other courses. All others are required to matriculate and take out the Hospital tickets.

All fees payable in advance to the *Secretary*.

Board and Rooms can be obtained at low rates—according to accommodations—from $3 to $5 per week. Announcement and Catalogue, or any further information which may be desired, can be promptly obtained by addressing

LEARTUS CONNOR, M. D., SECRETARY,
94 Cass St., Detroit Mich.